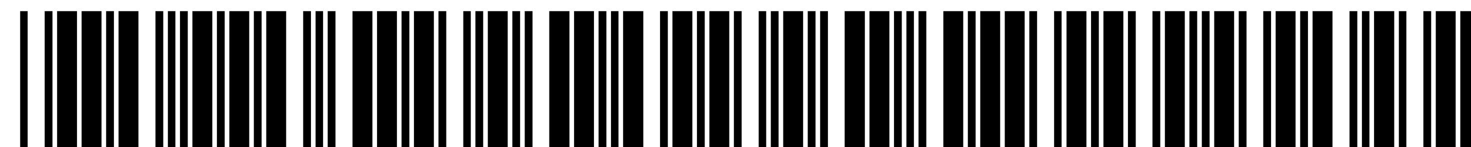
US010910488B2

(12) **United States Patent**
George et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 10,910,488 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Feb. 2, 2021**

(54) **QUANTUM DOT DEVICES WITH FINS AND PARTIALLY WRAPPED GATES**

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(72) Inventors: **Hubert C. George**, Portland, OR (US); **Lester Lampert**, Portland, OR (US); **James S. Clarke**, Portland, OR (US); **Ravi Pillarisetty**, Portland, OR (US); **Zachary R. Yoscovits**, Beaverton, OR (US); **Nicole K. Thomas**, Portland, OR (US); **Roman Caudillo**, Portland, OR (US); **Kanwaljit Singh**, Rotterdam (NL); **David J. Michalak**, Portland, OR (US); **Jeanette M. Roberts**, North Plains, OR (US)

(73) Assignee: **Intel Corporation**, Santa Clara, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **16/019,334**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 26, 2018**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2019/0043973 A1 Feb. 7, 2019

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 29/775 (2006.01)
H01L 29/423 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H01L 29/775*** (2013.01); ***B82Y 10/00*** (2013.01); ***H01L 27/0886*** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 29/775; H01L 29/42376; H01L 29/66439; H01L 29/66484;
(Continued)

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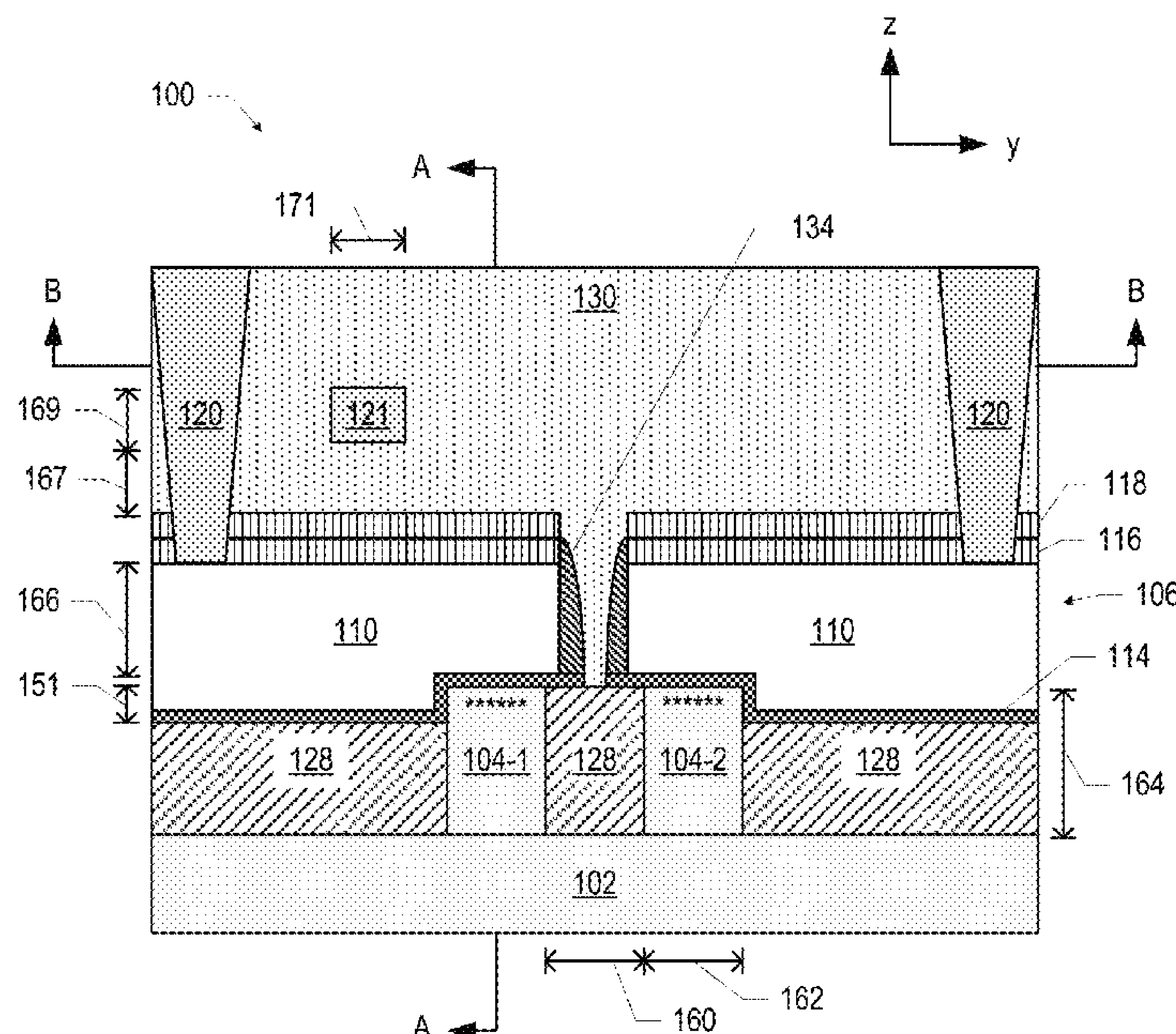
Primary Examiner — Meiya Li
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Patent Capital Group

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein are quantum dot devices, as well as related computing devices and methods. For example, in some embodiments, a quantum dot device may include: a base; a fin extending away from the base, wherein the fin has a first side face and a second side face, and the fin includes a quantum well layer; and a gate above the fin, wherein the gate extends down along the first side face.

13 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 29/66	(2006.01)
H01L 29/78	(2006.01)
H01L 27/088	(2006.01)
H01L 29/12	(2006.01)
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H01L 29/76	(2006.01)
H01L 29/06	(2006.01)
B82Y 10/00	(2011.01)
H01L 29/778	(2006.01)
H01L 29/82	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H01L 29/0692*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/127*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/401*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/423*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/4238*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/42376*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/66439*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/66484*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/66795*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/66977*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/7613*** (2013.01); ***H01L 29/7831*** (2013.01); *H01L 29/778* (2013.01); *H01L 29/7782* (2013.01); *H01L 29/785* (2013.01); *H01L 29/82* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 29/66795; H01L 29/7831; H01L 29/785; H01L 27/0886; H01L 29/0692; H01L 29/127; H01L 29/401; H01L 29/423; H01L 29/4238; H01L 29/66977; H01L 29/7613; H01L 29/778; H01L 29/7782; H01L 29/82; B82Y 10/00
See application file for complete search history.

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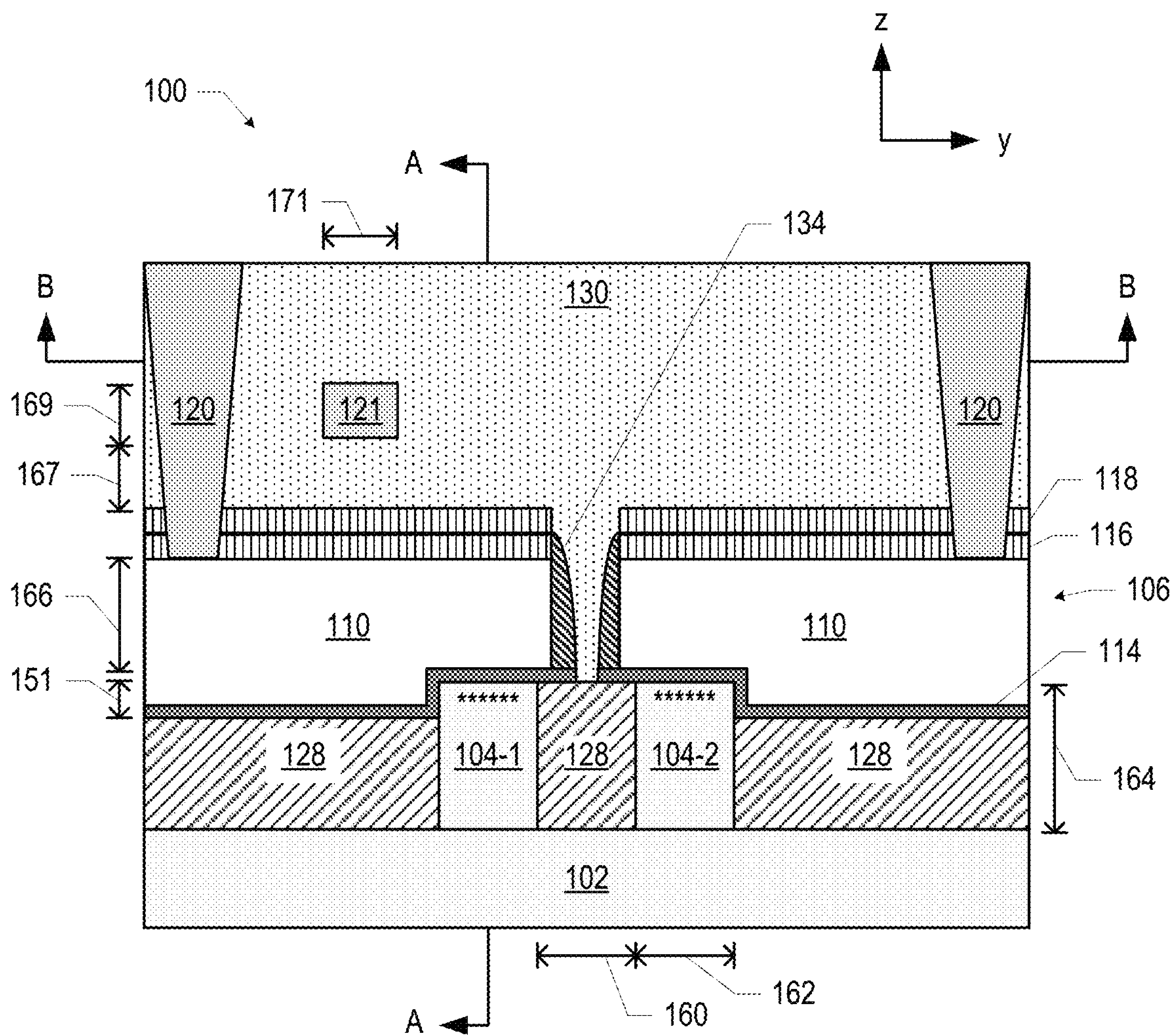

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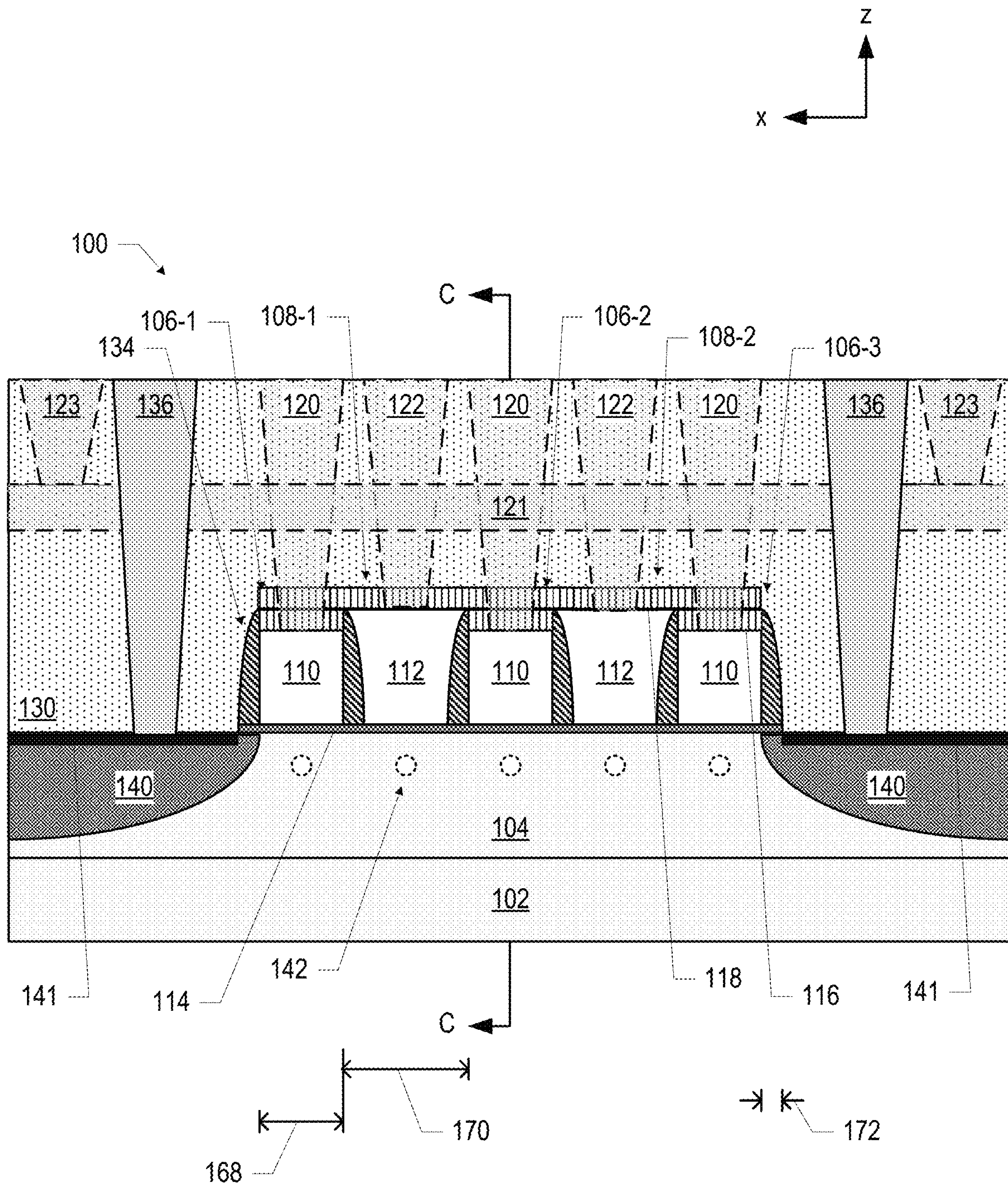
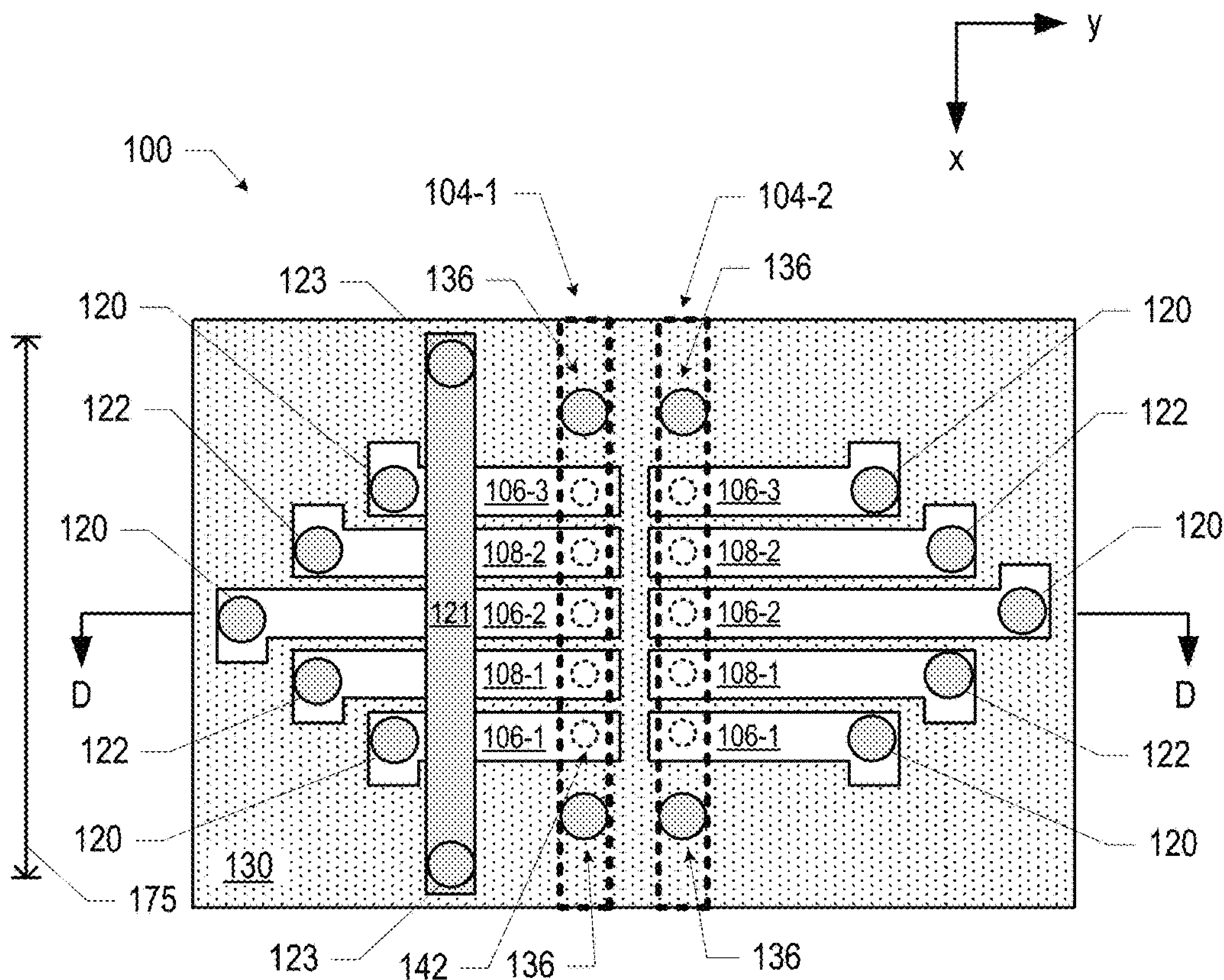


FIG. 2



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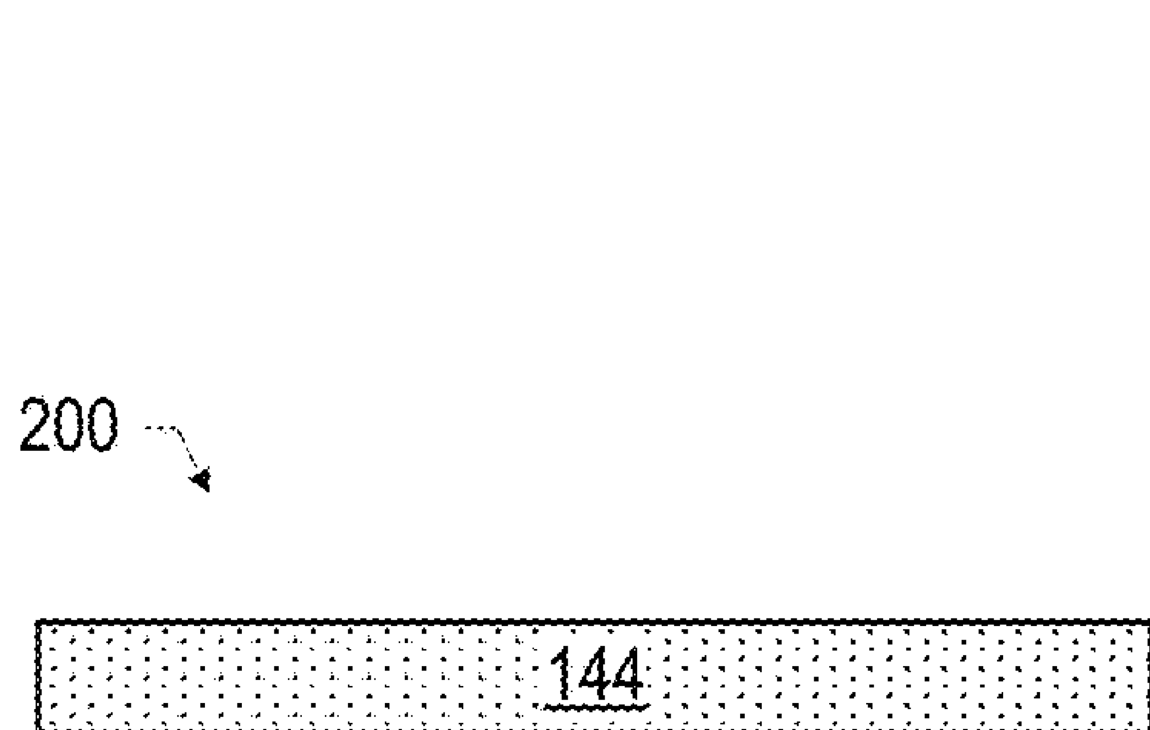

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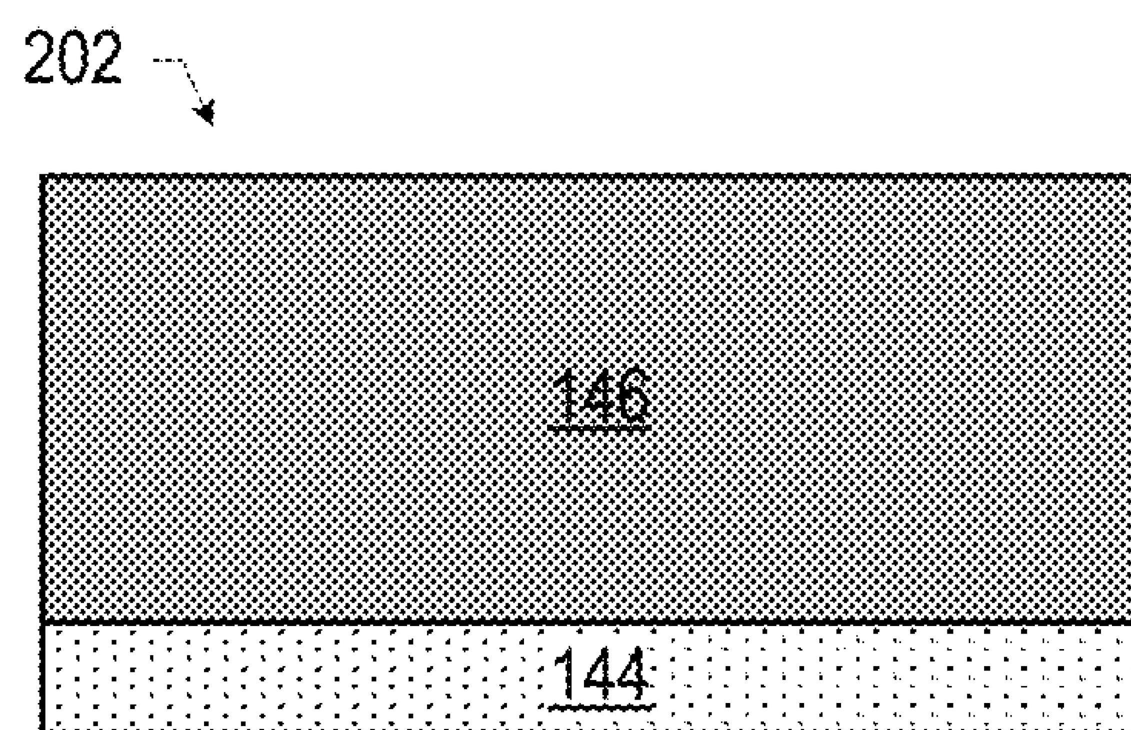

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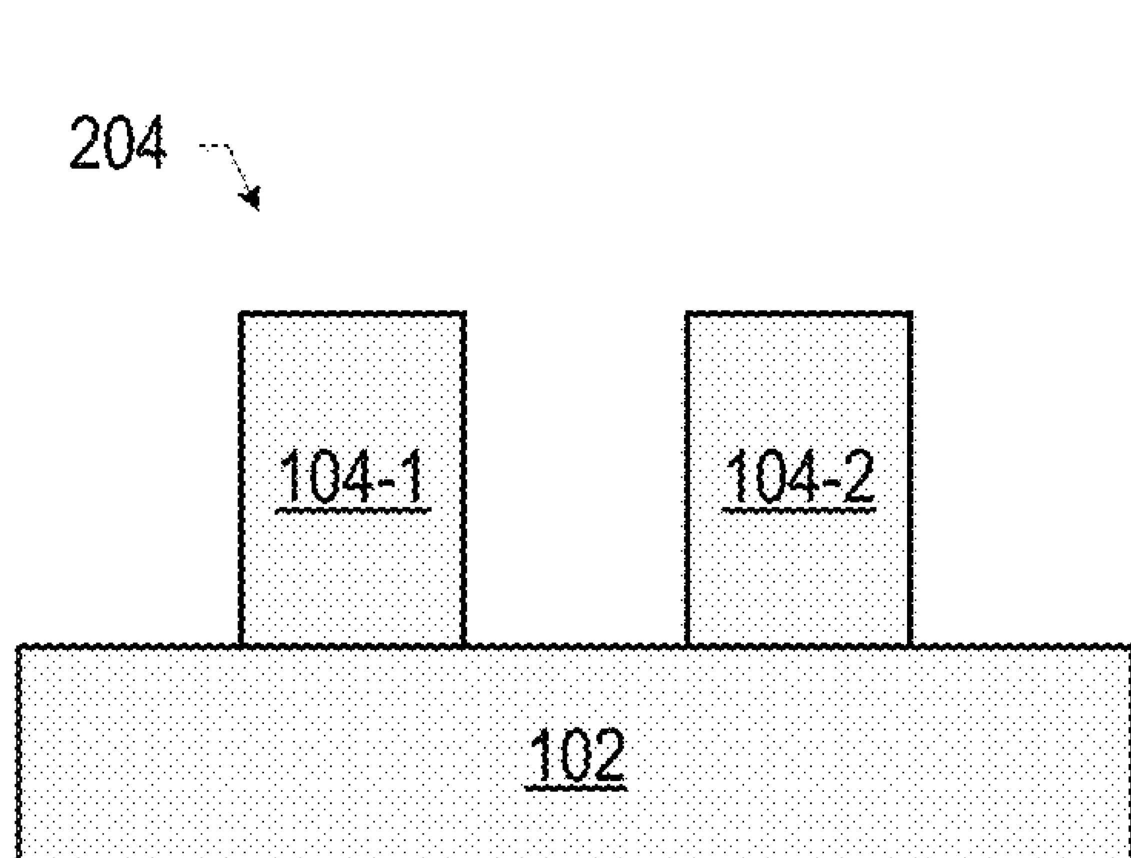
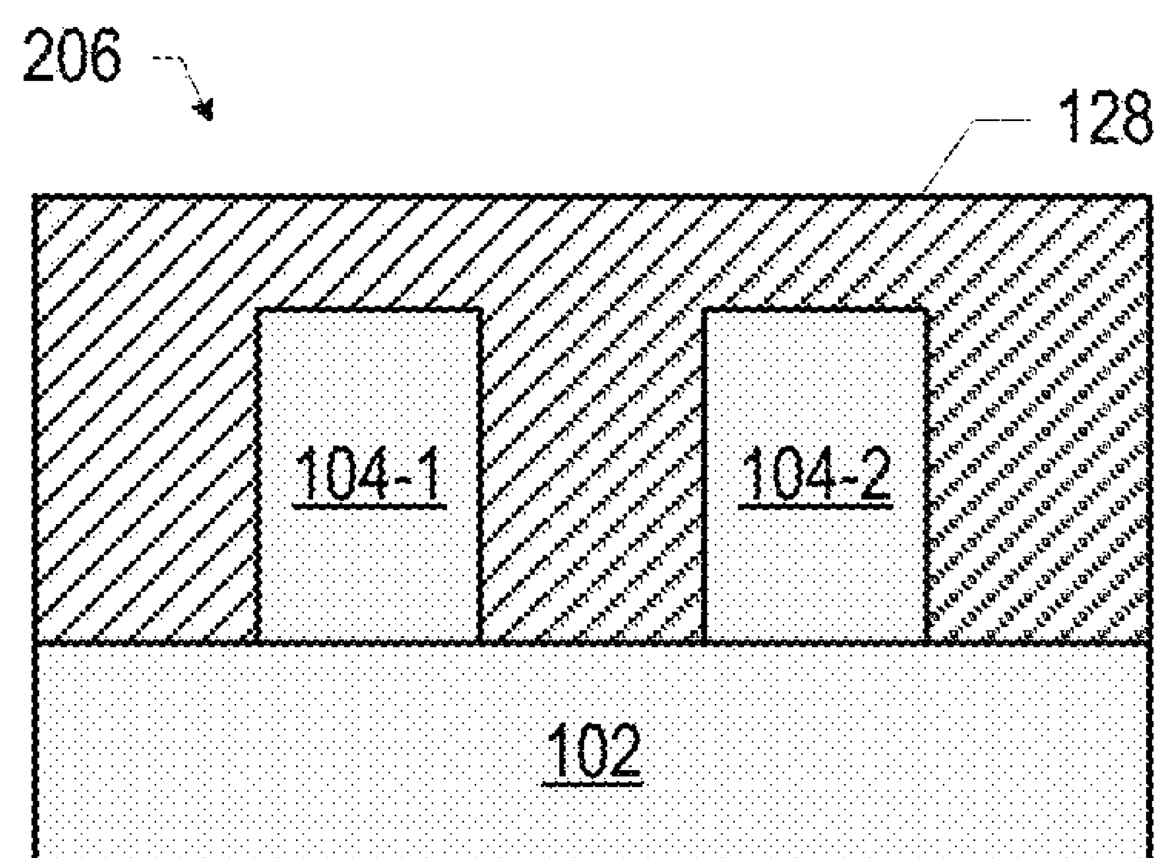


FIG. 6



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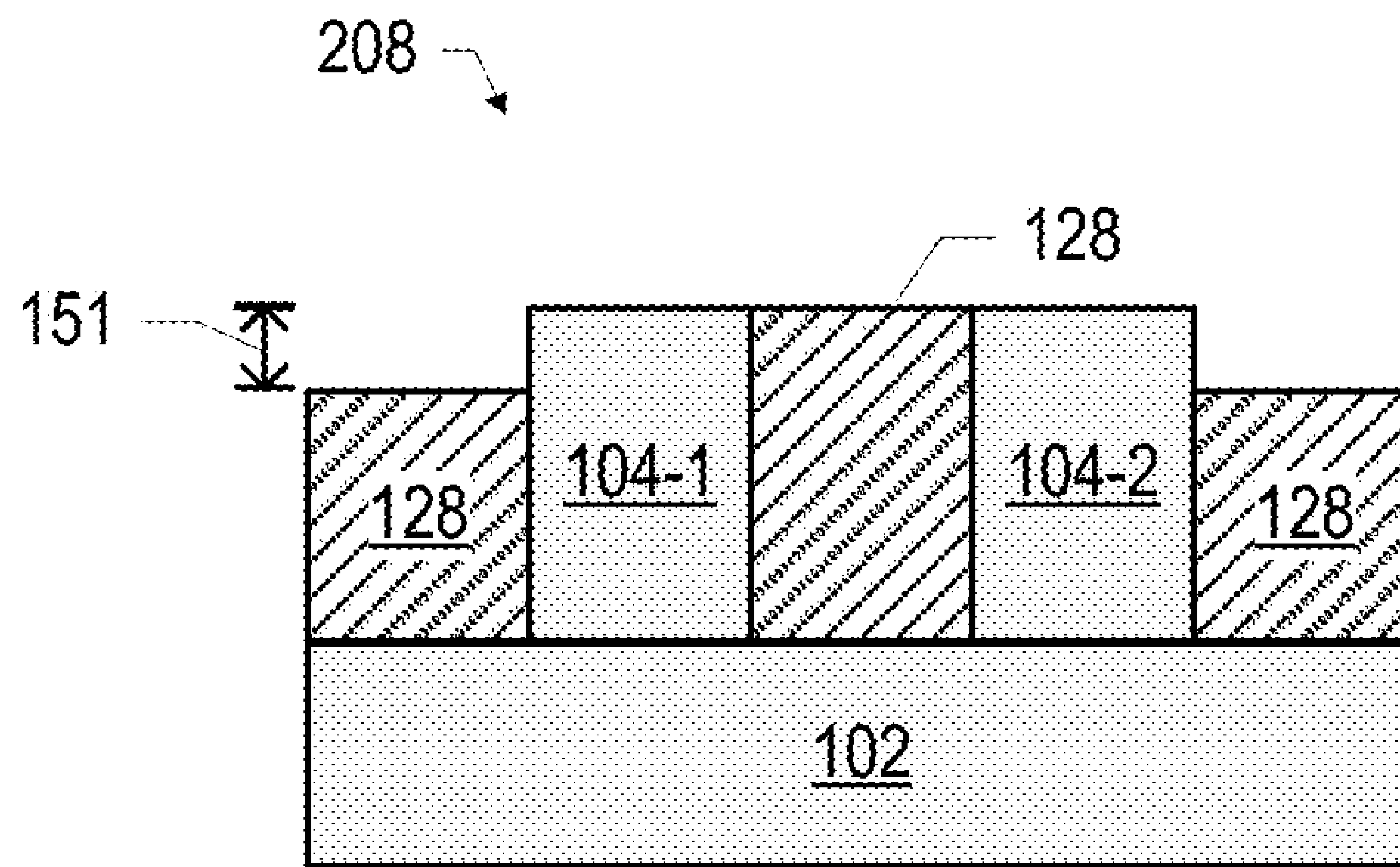

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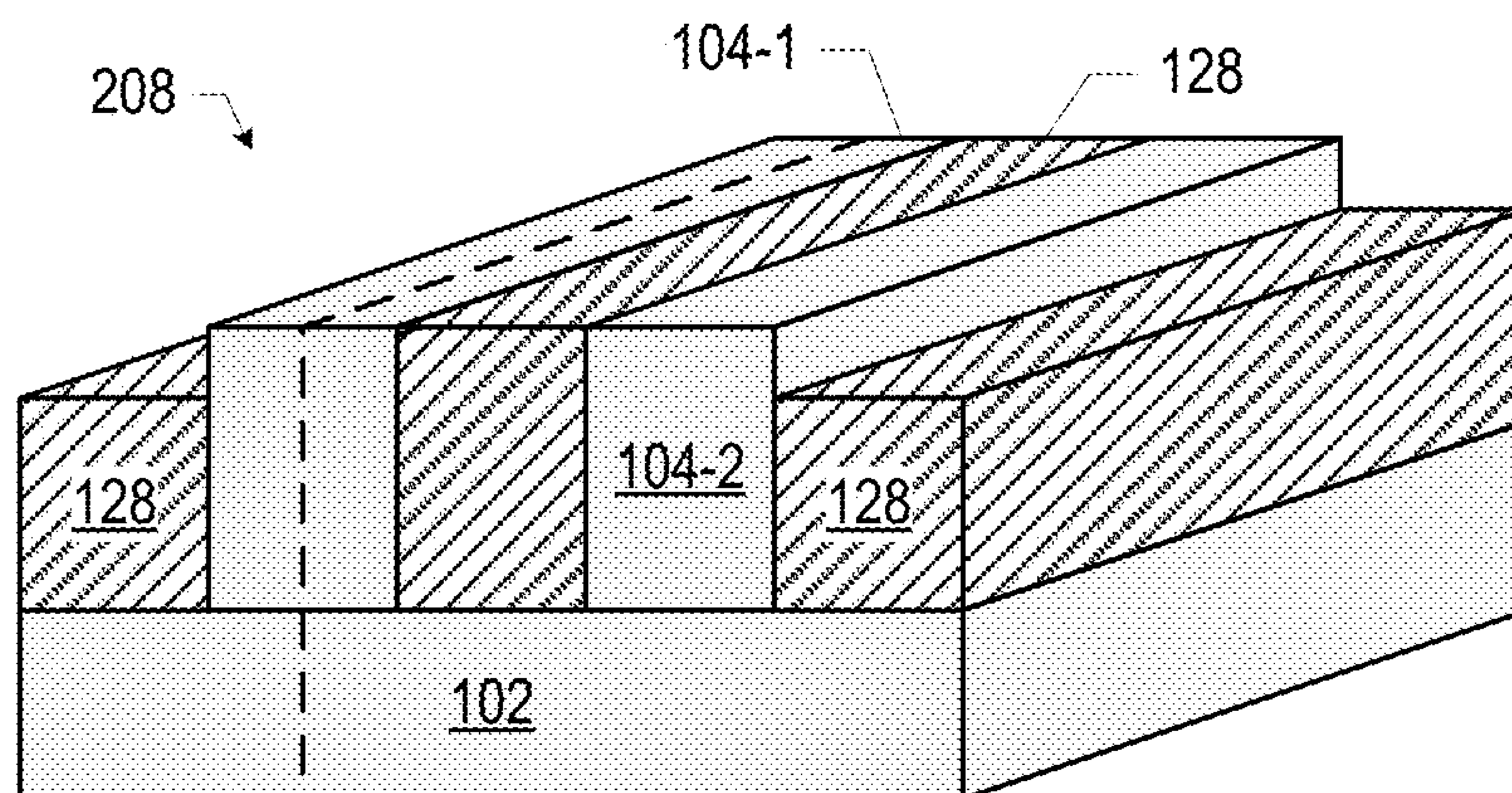

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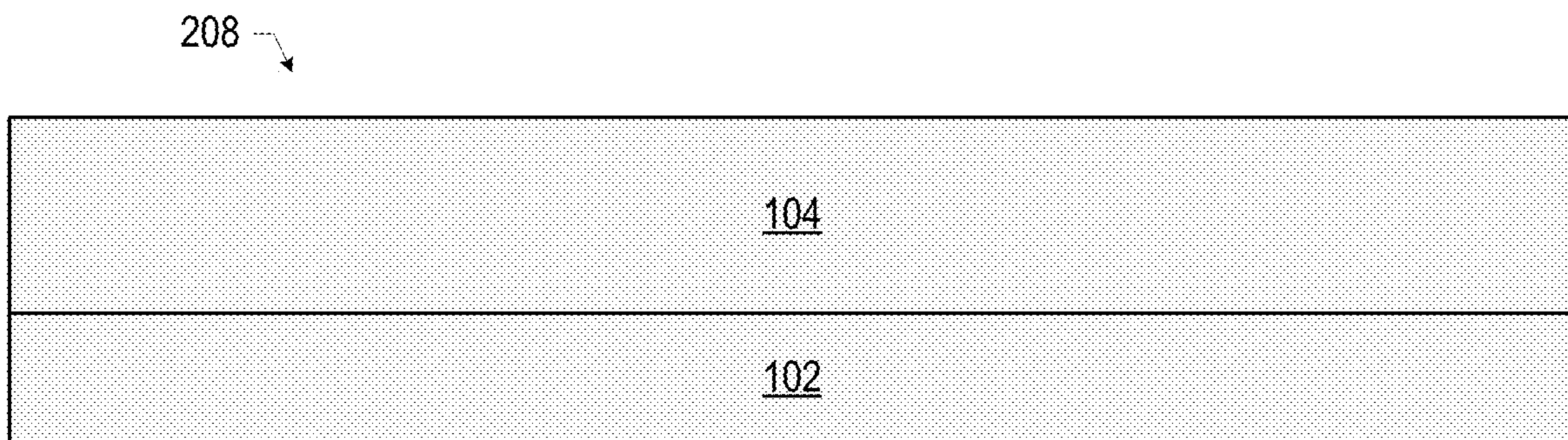

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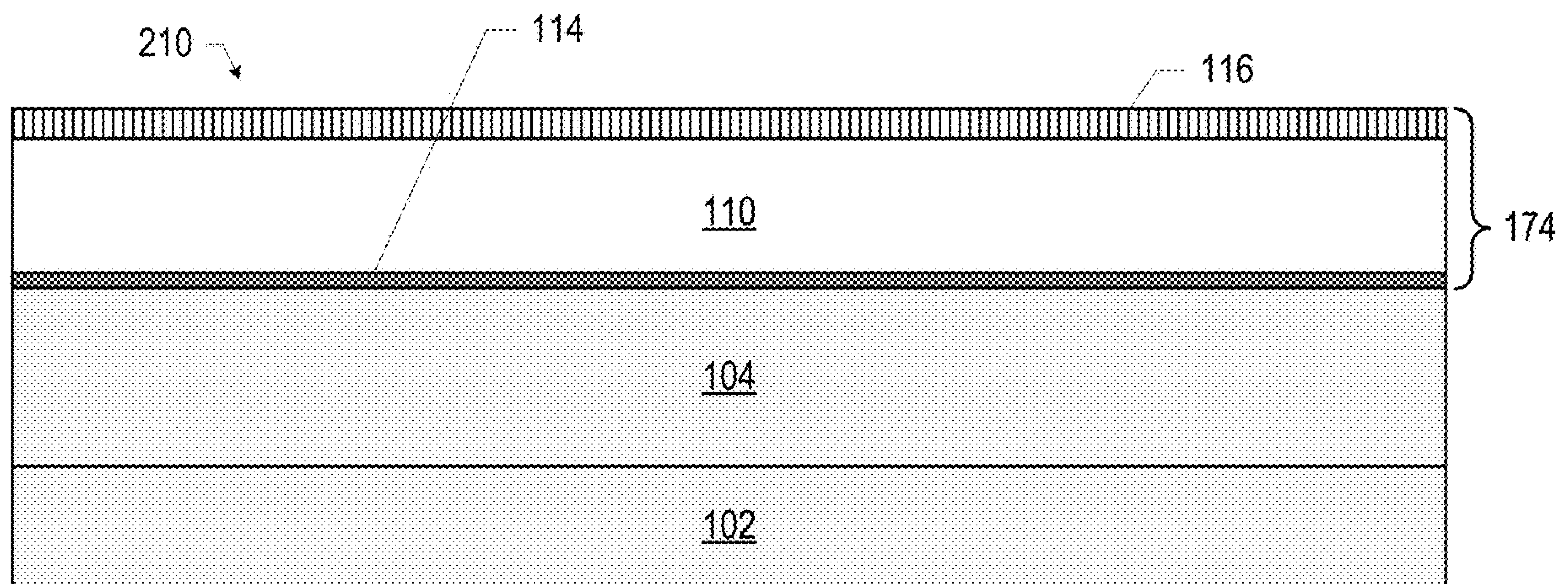

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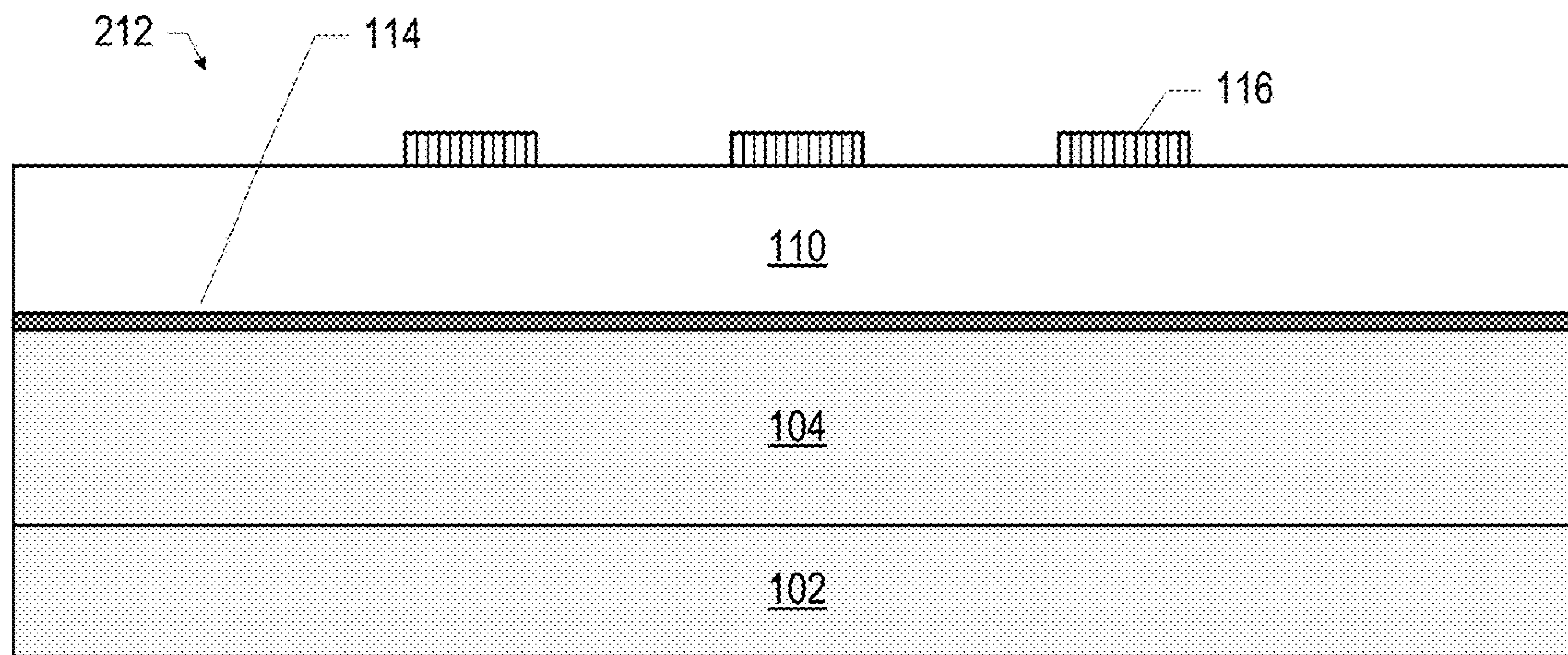

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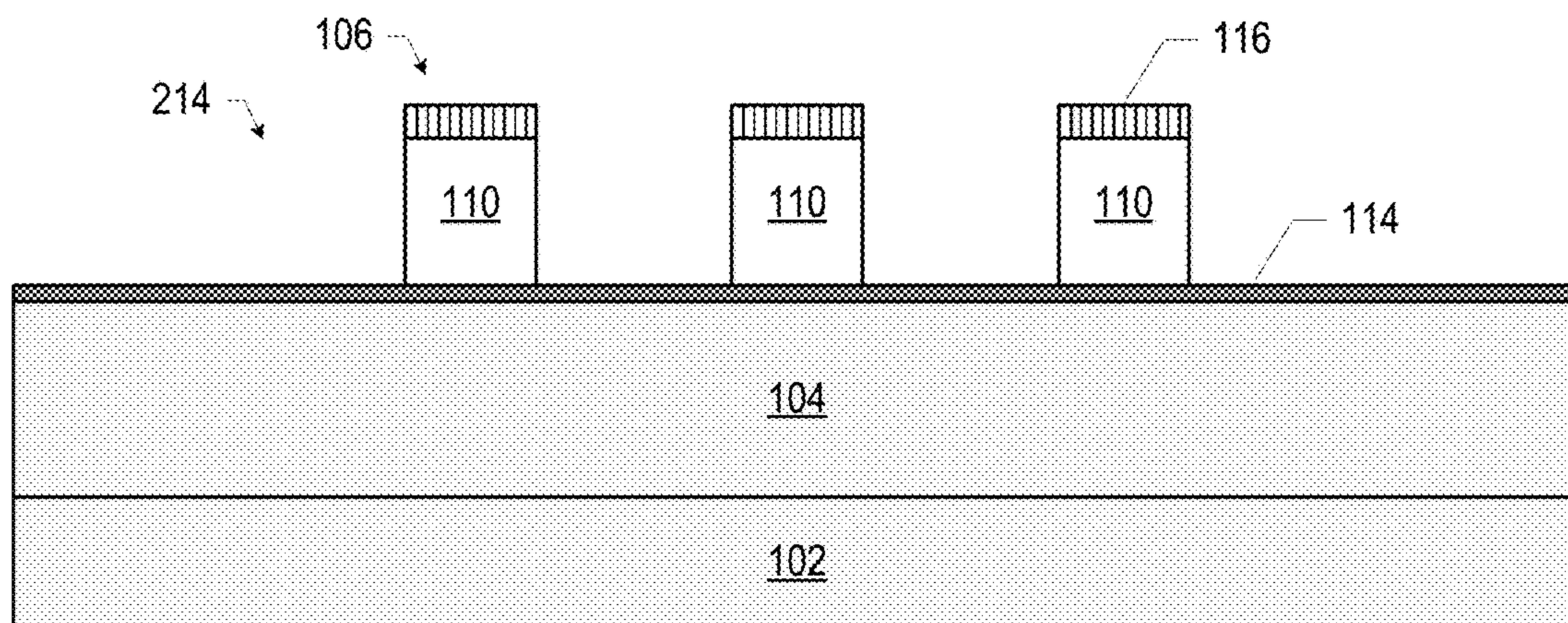


FIG. 13

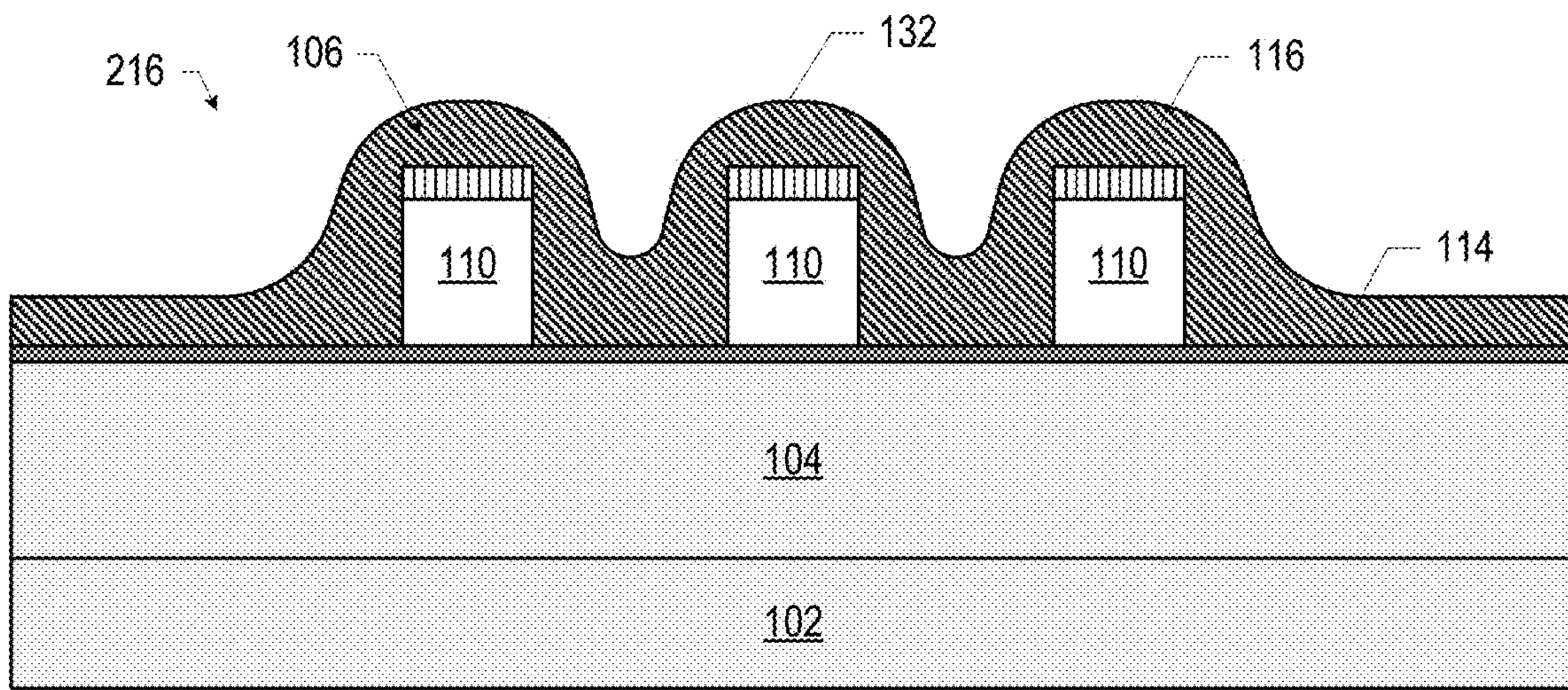


FIG. 14

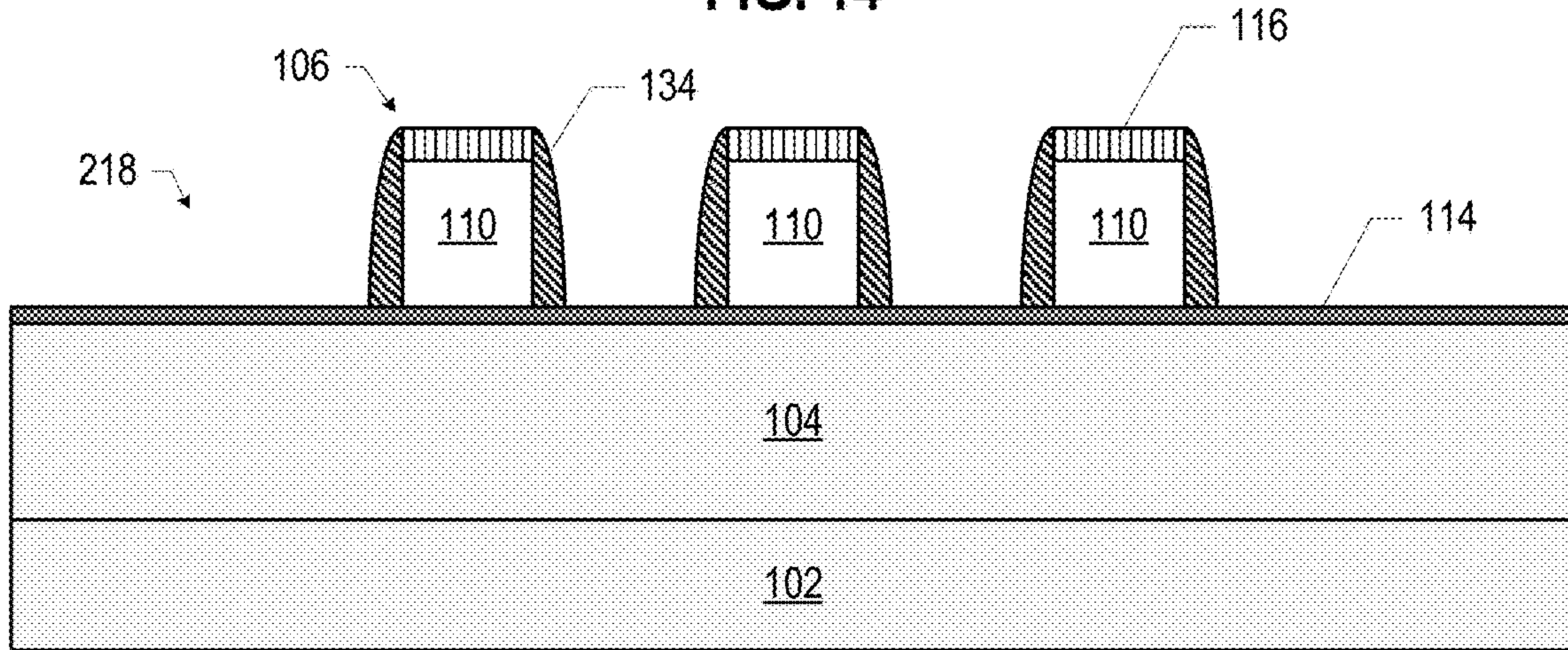


FIG. 15

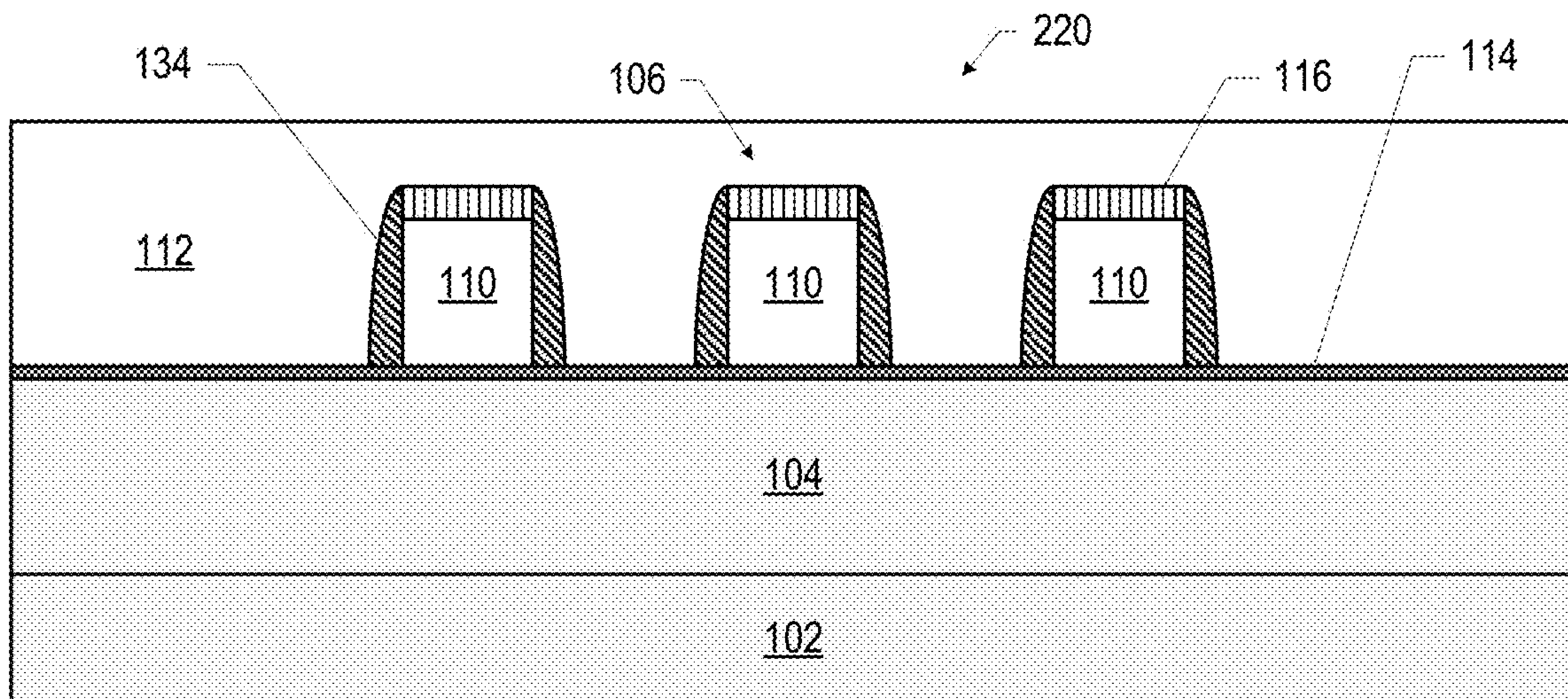


FIG. 16

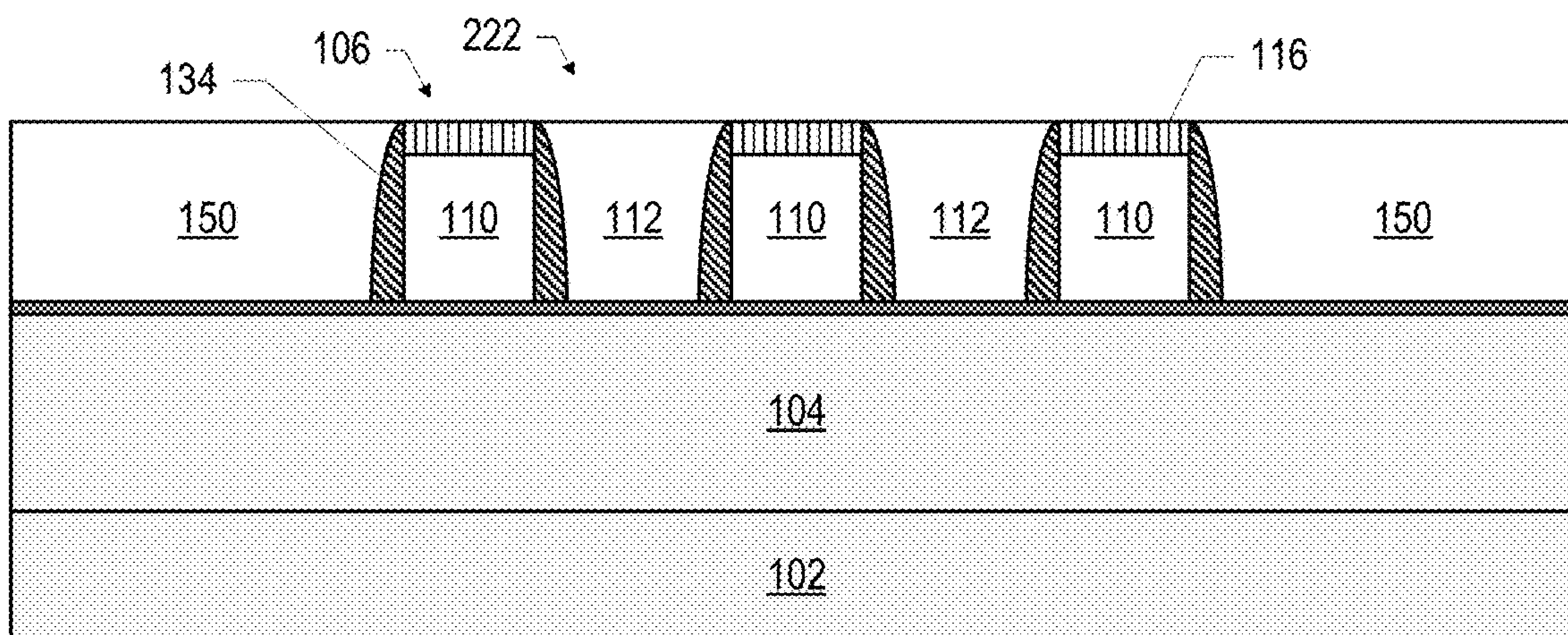


FIG. 17

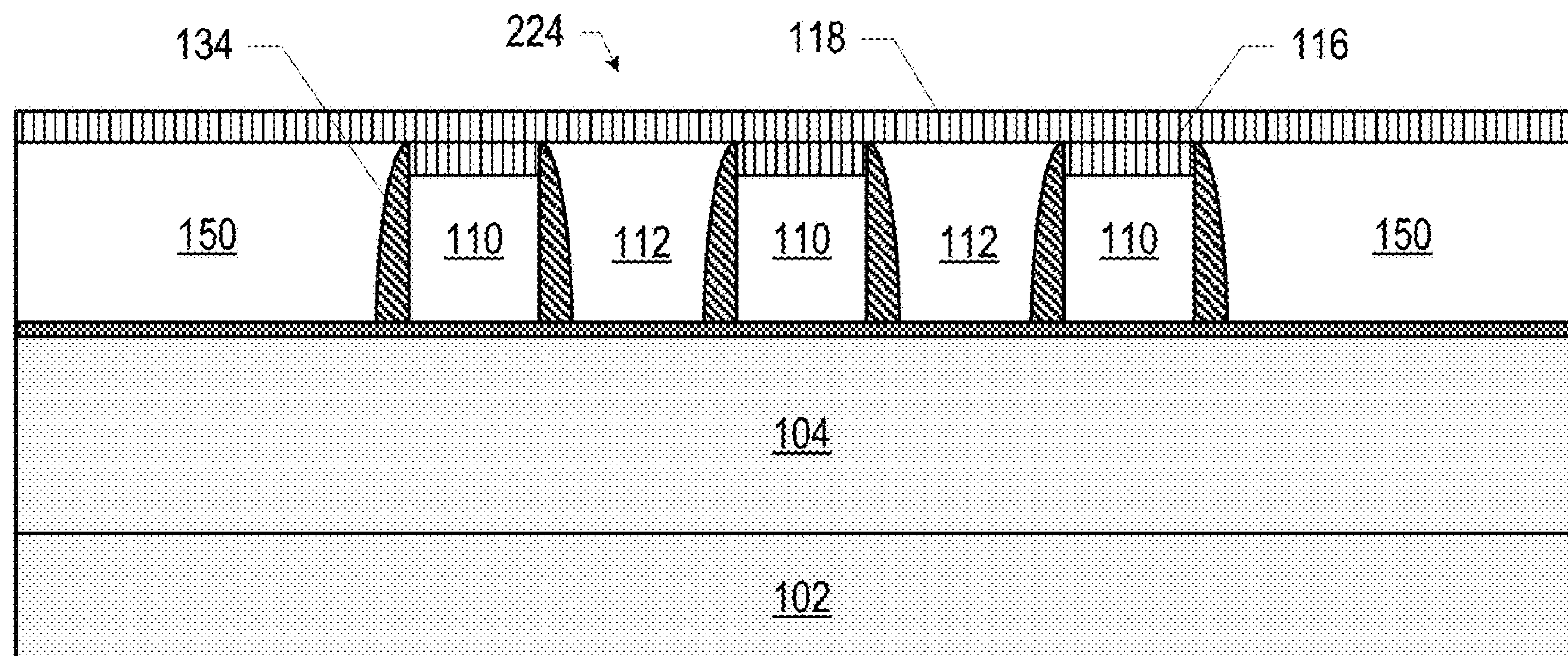


FIG. 18

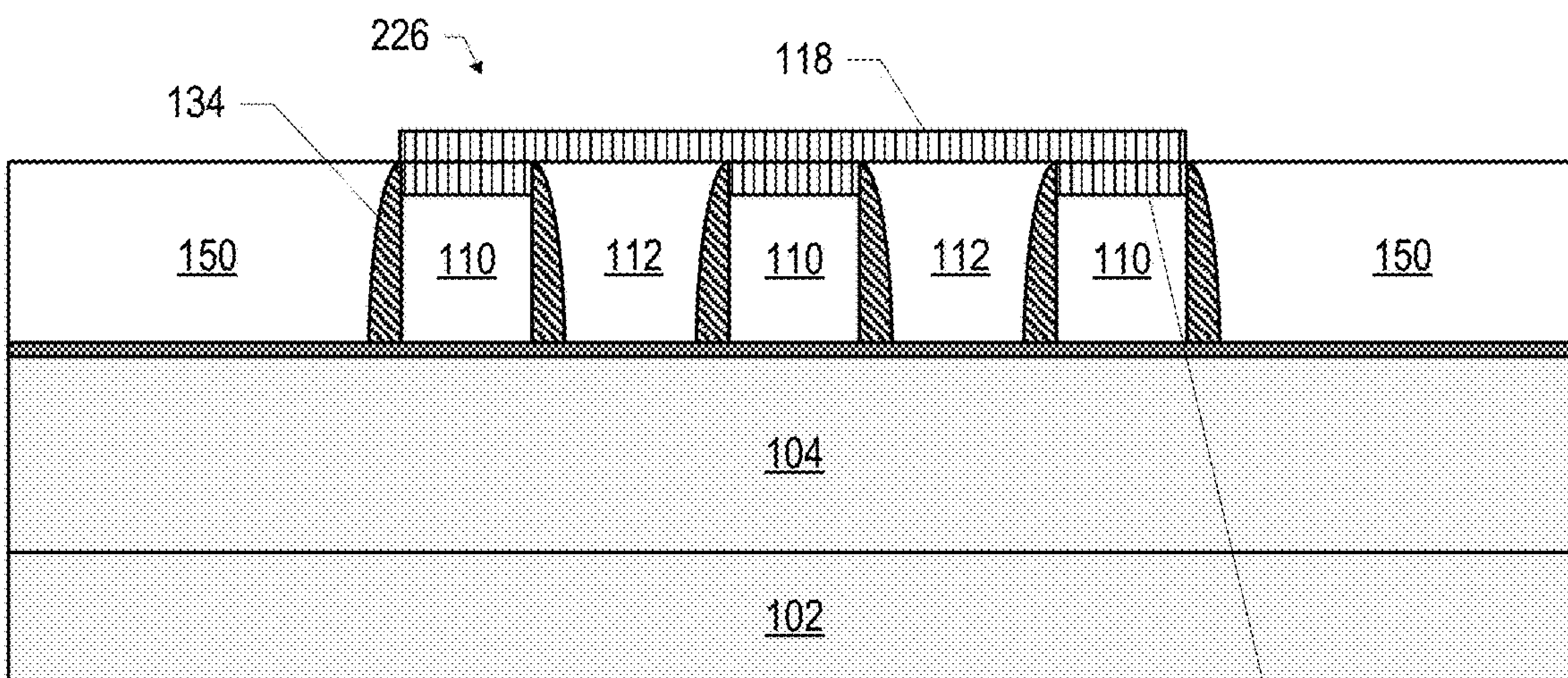


FIG. 19

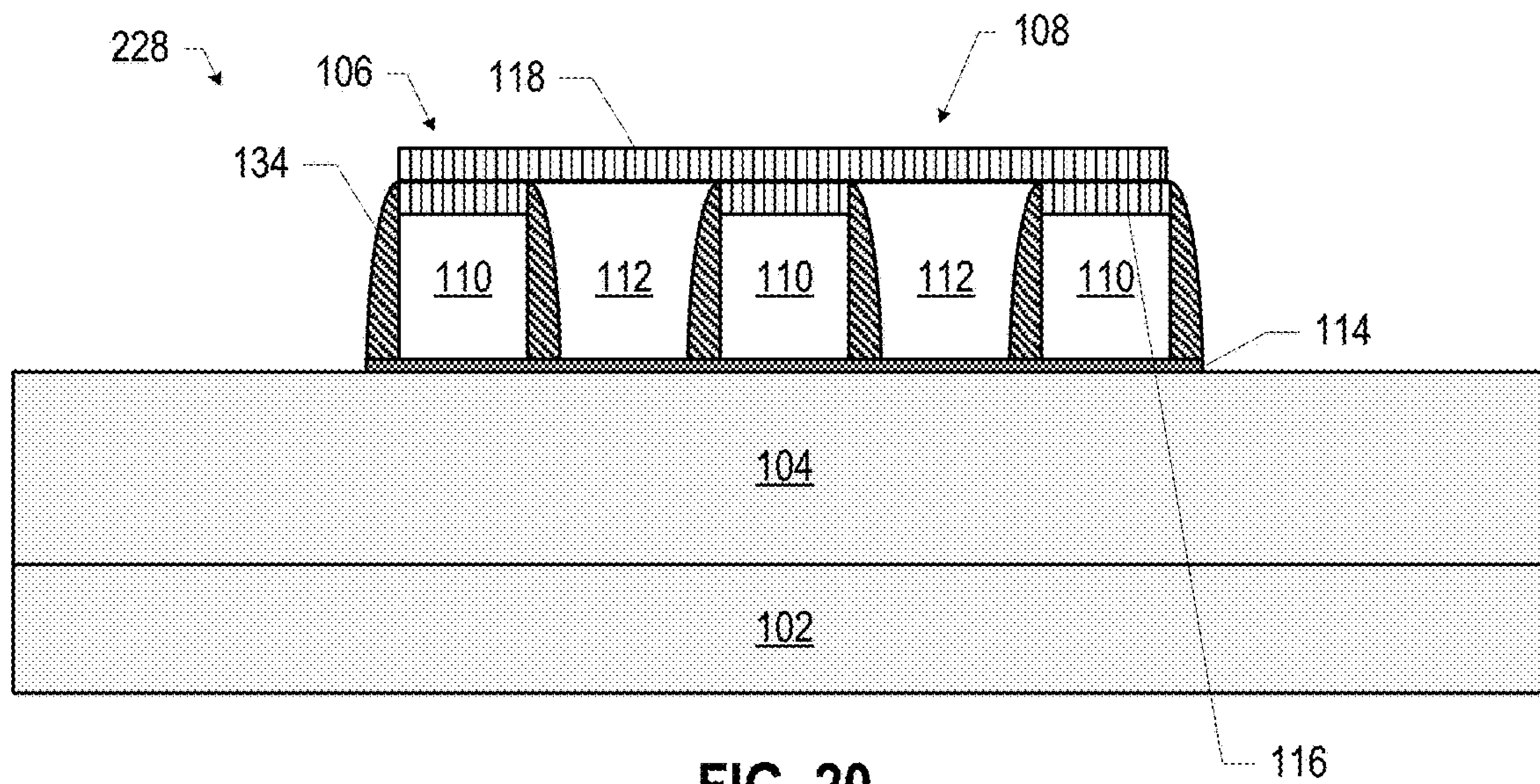


FIG. 20

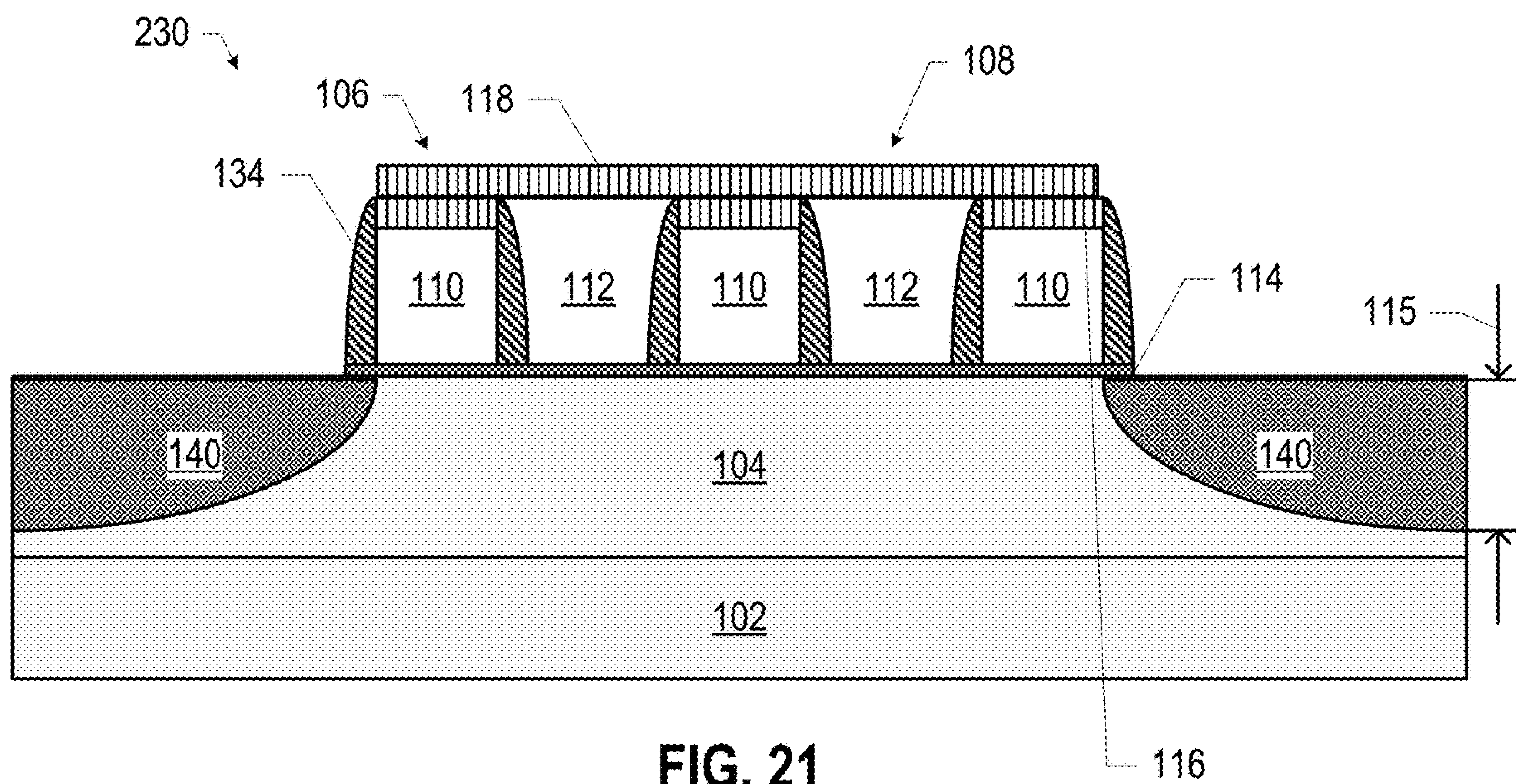


FIG. 21

FIG. 22

FIG. 23

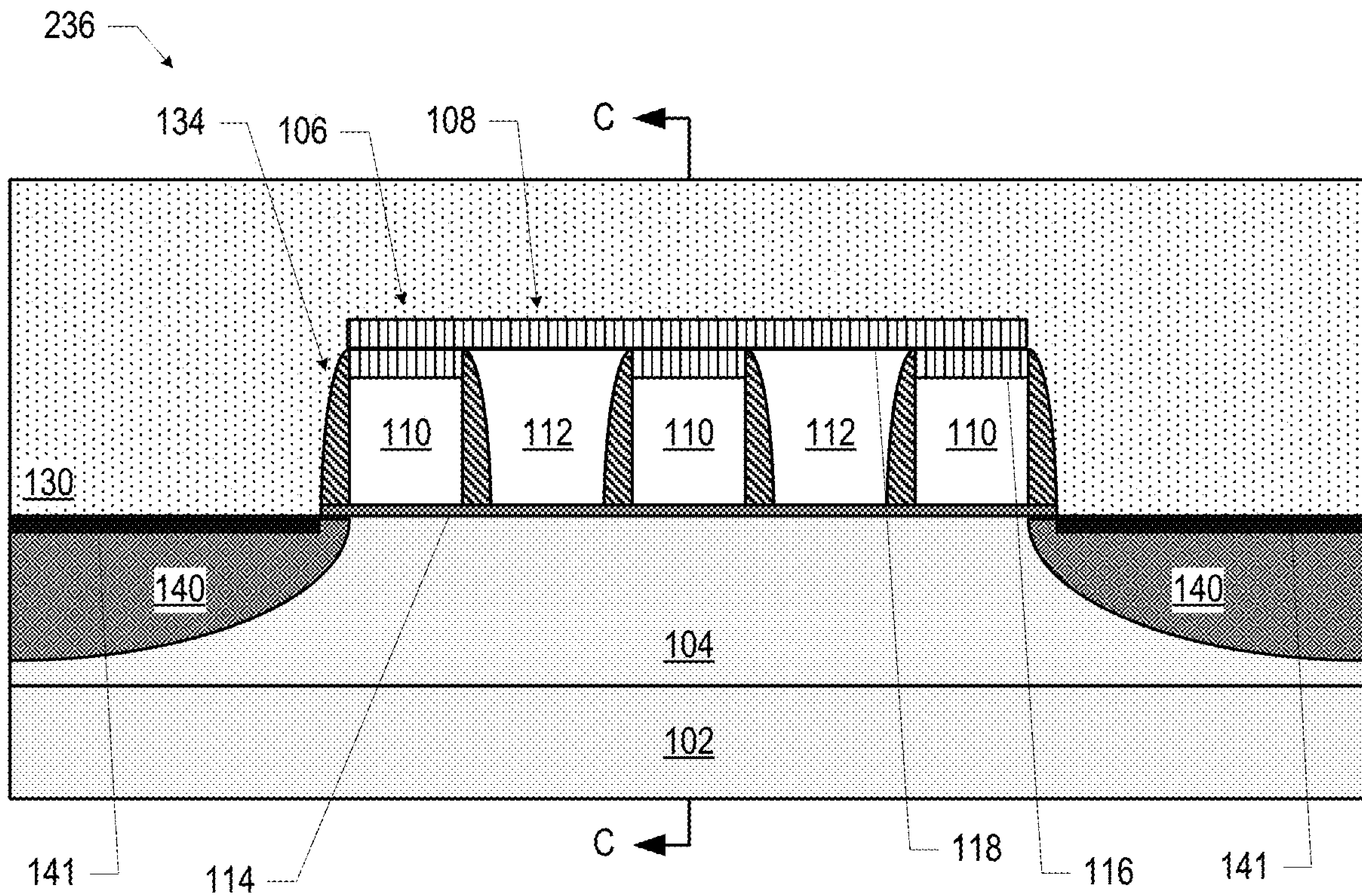


FIG. 24

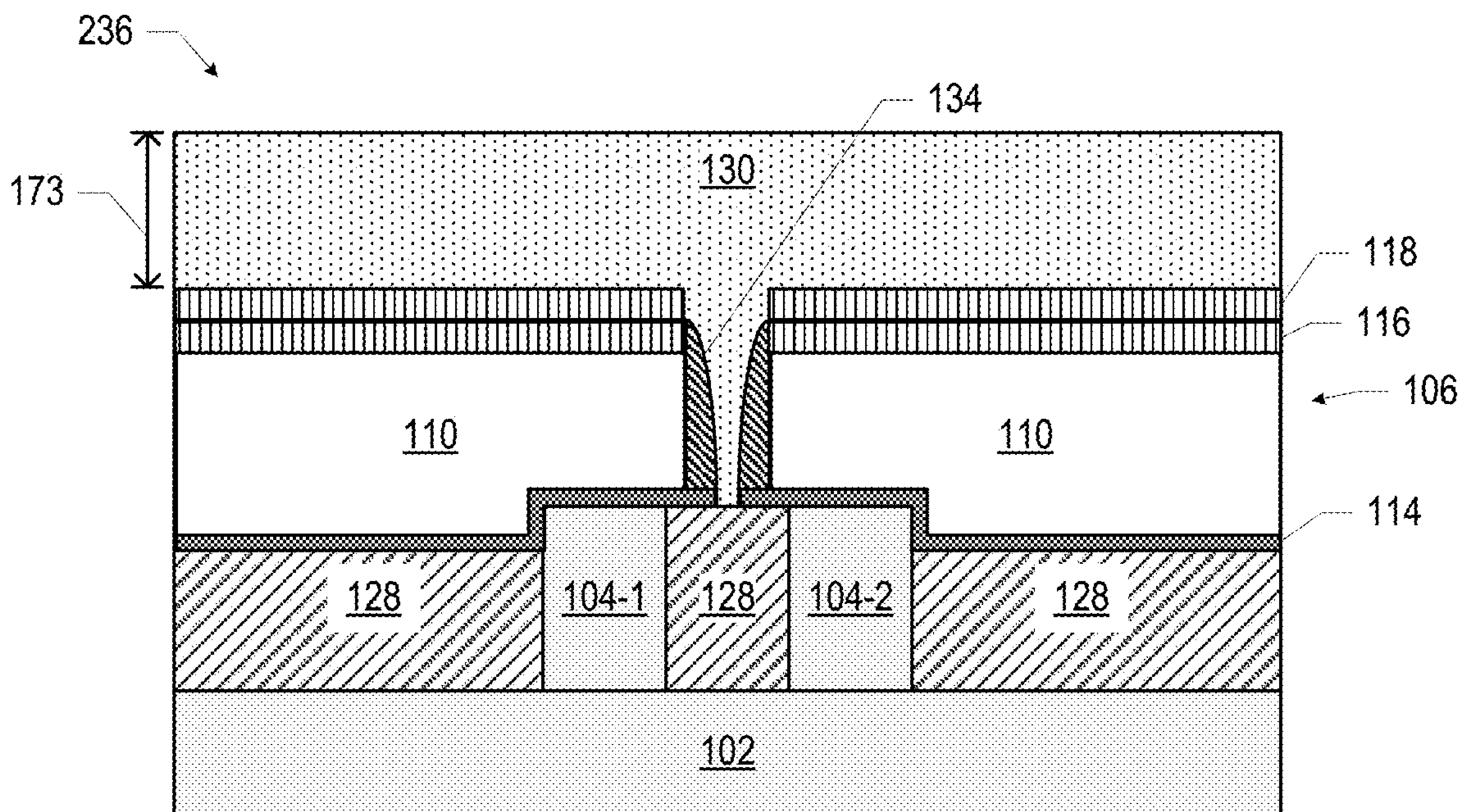


FIG. 25

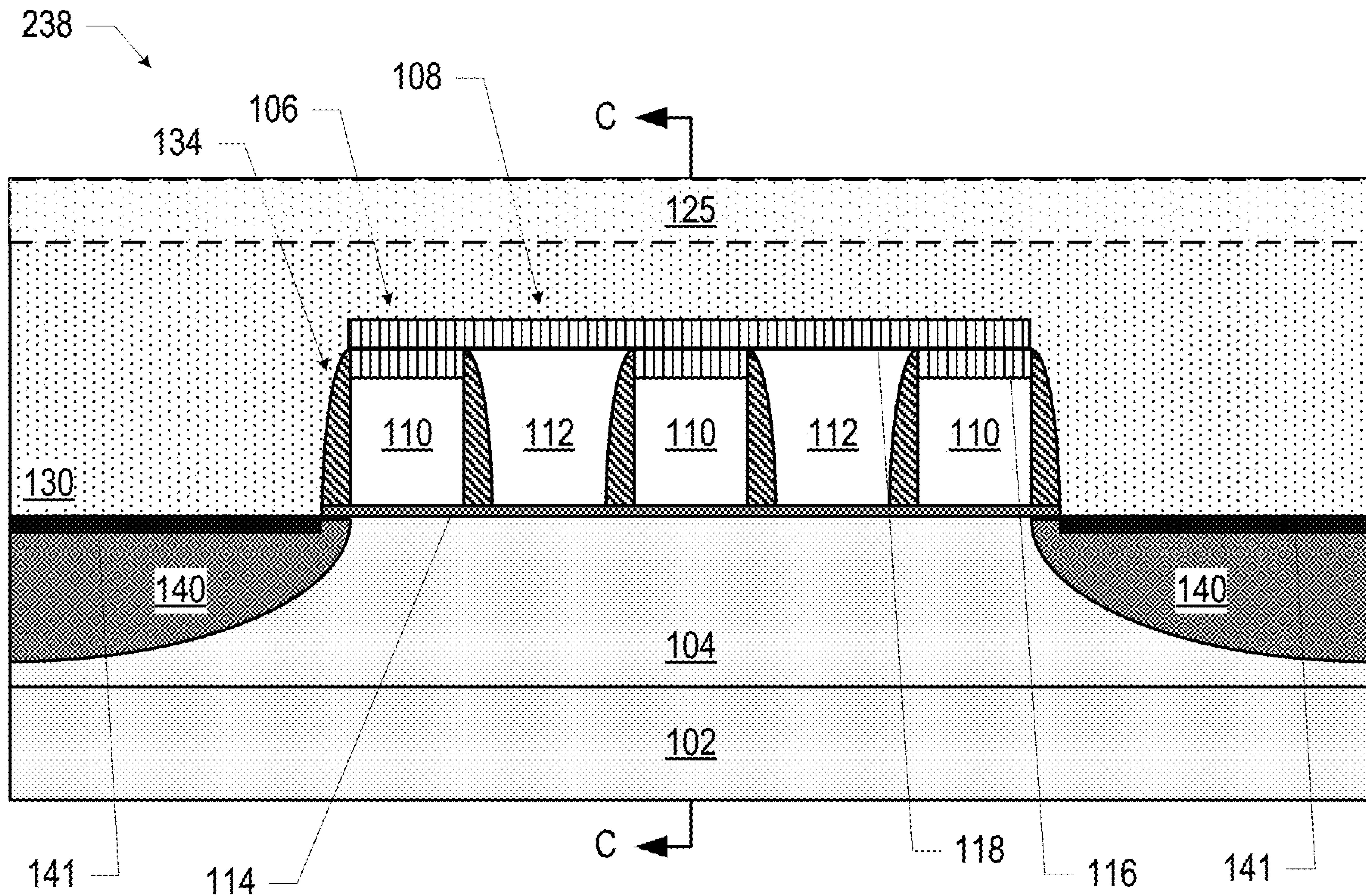


FIG. 26

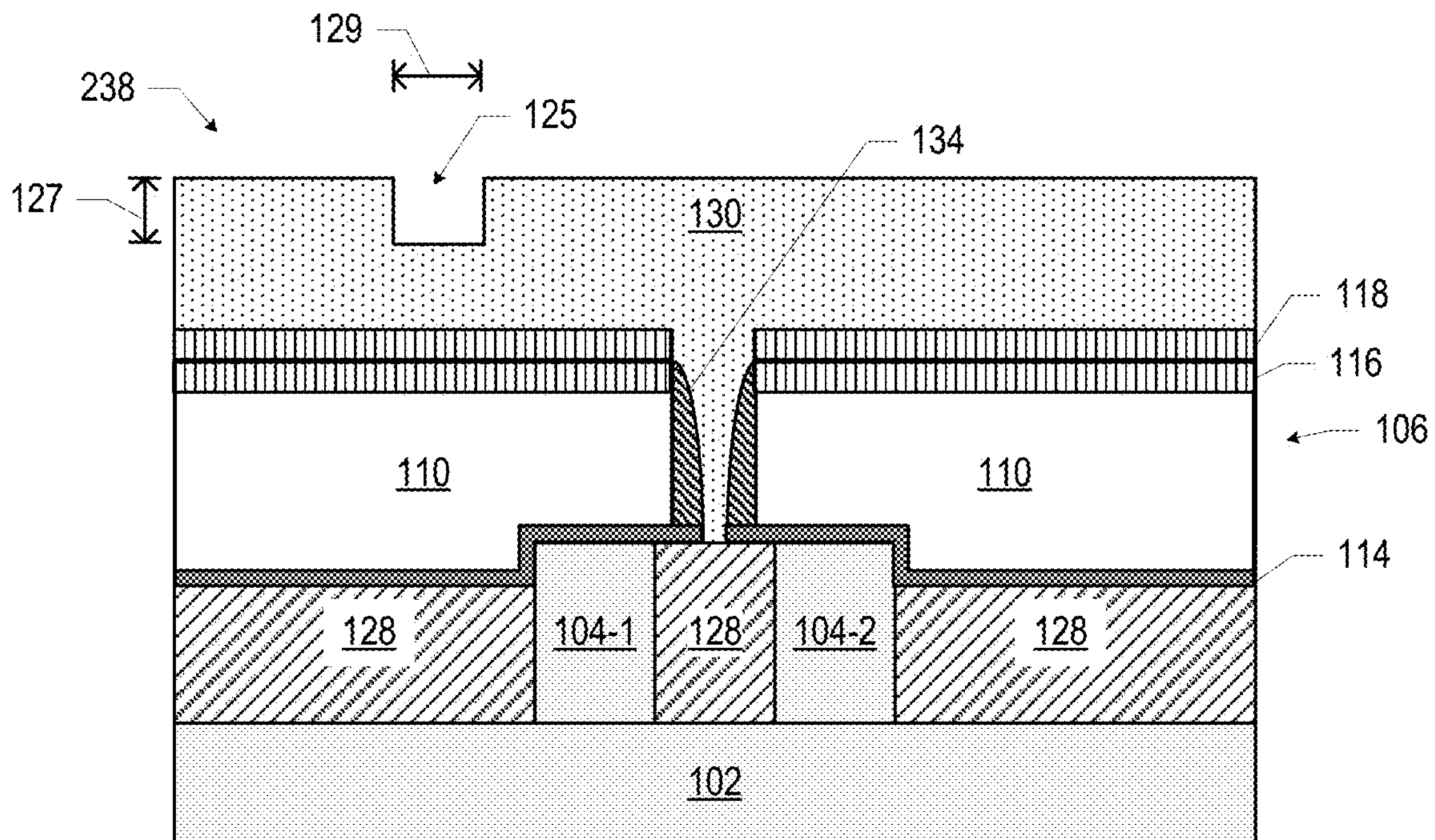


FIG. 27

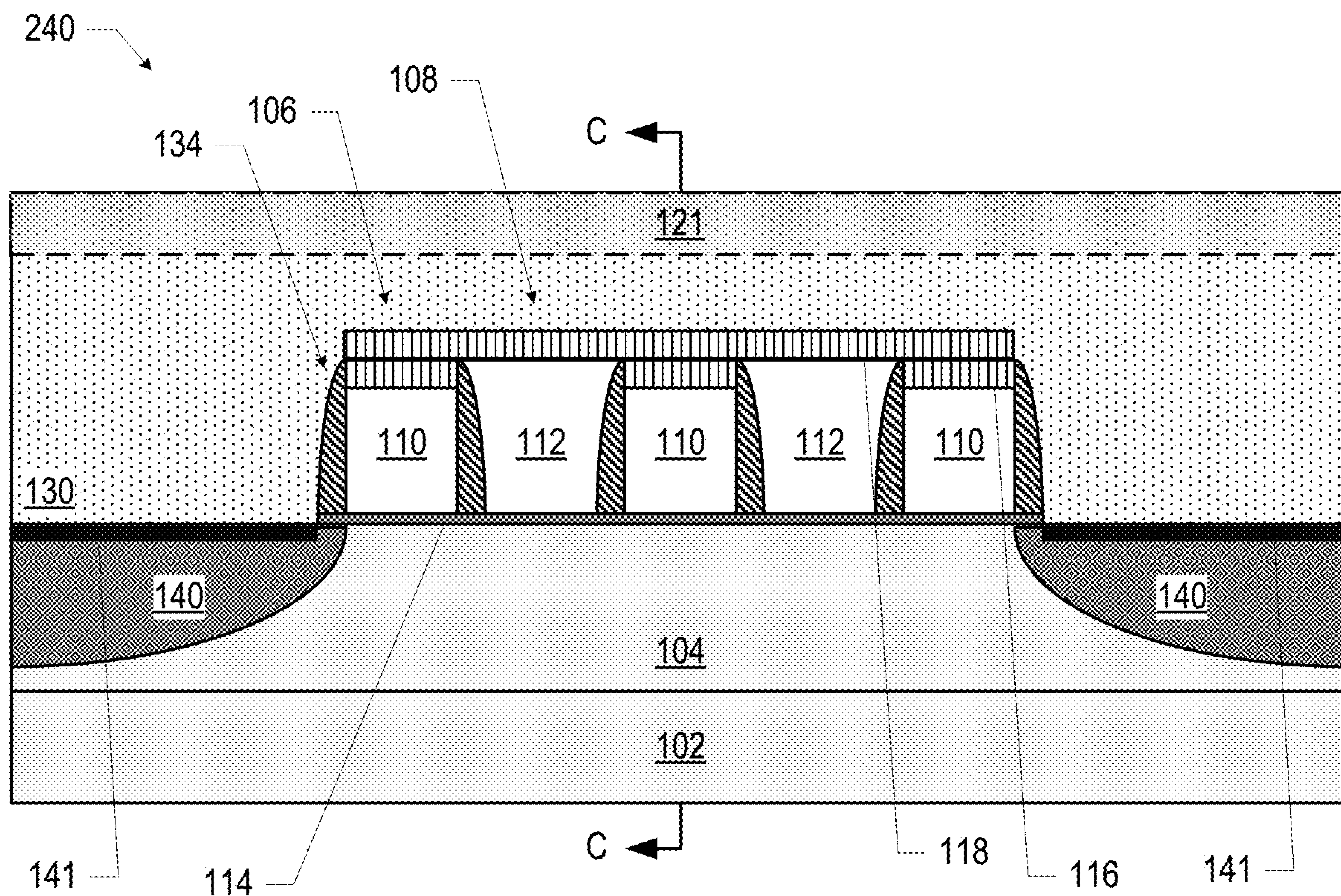


FIG. 28

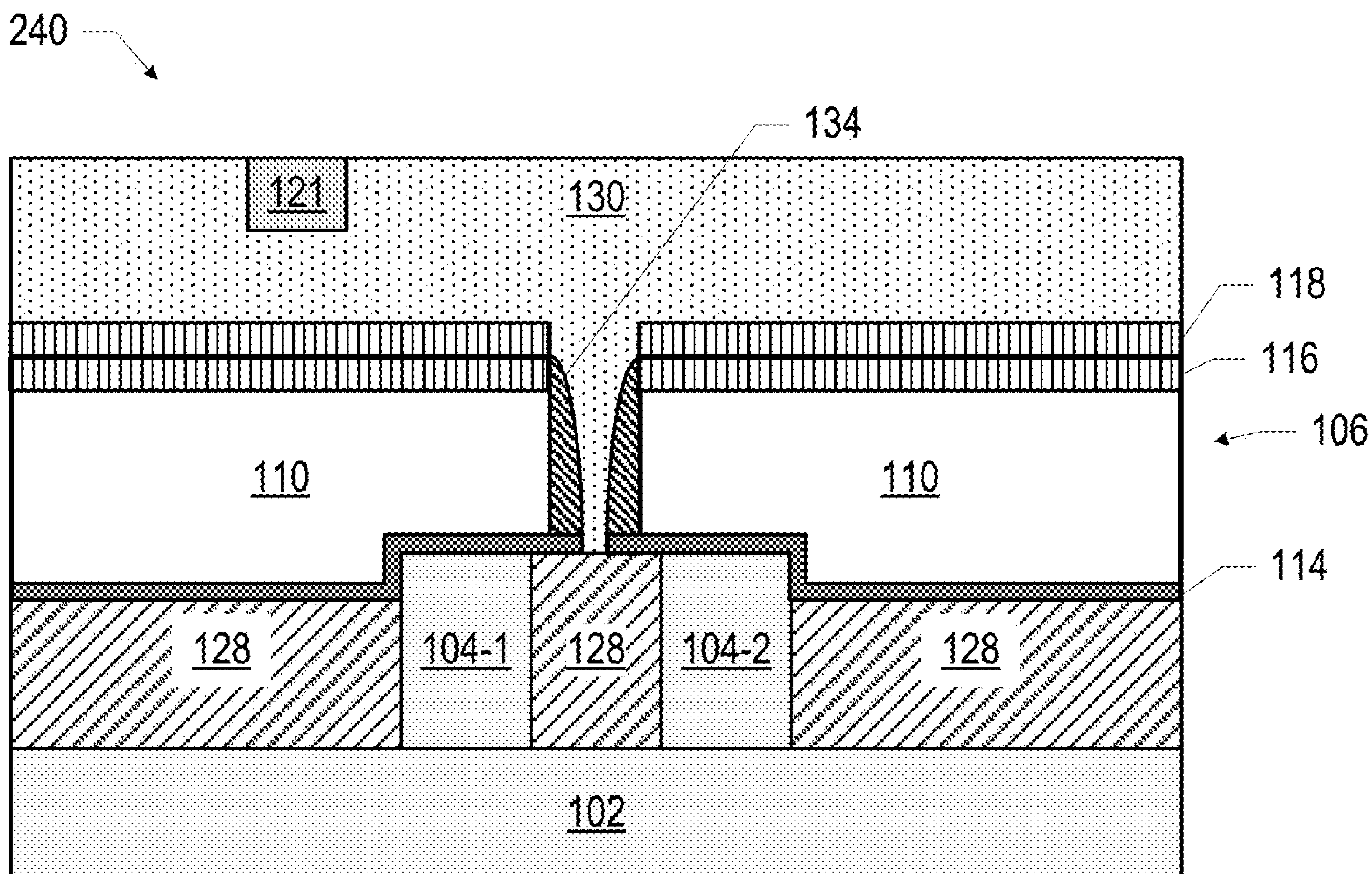


FIG. 29

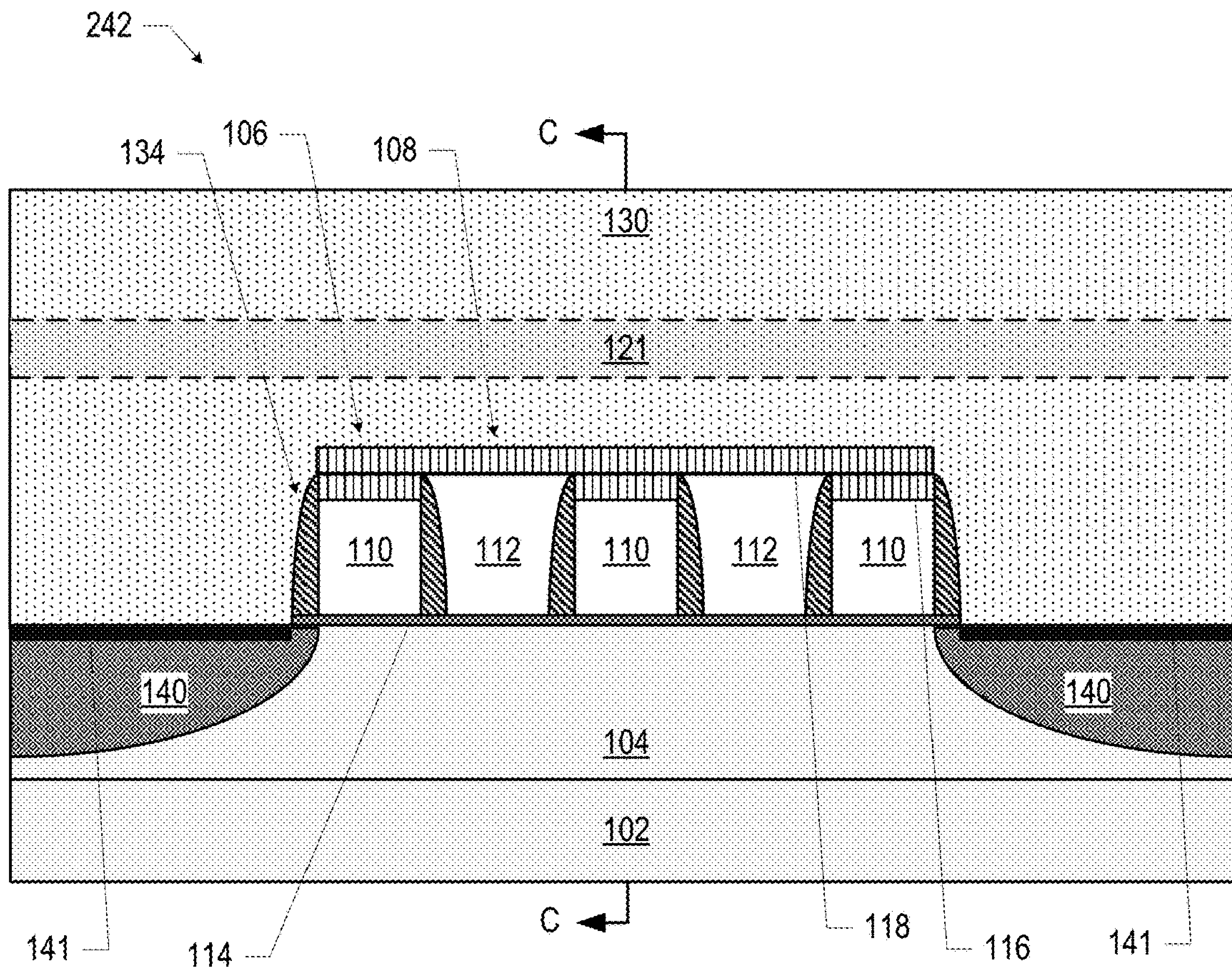


FIG. 30

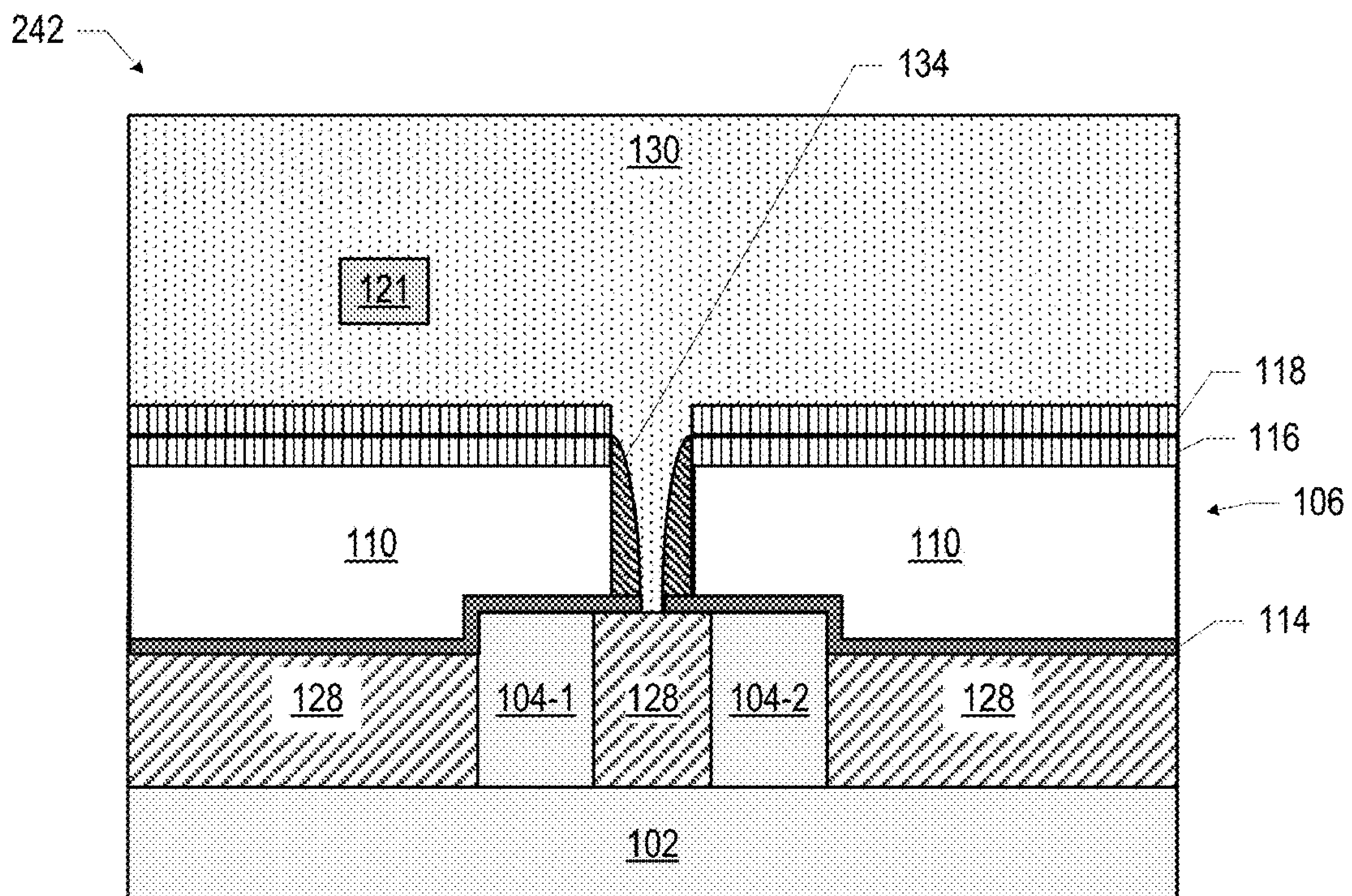


FIG. 31

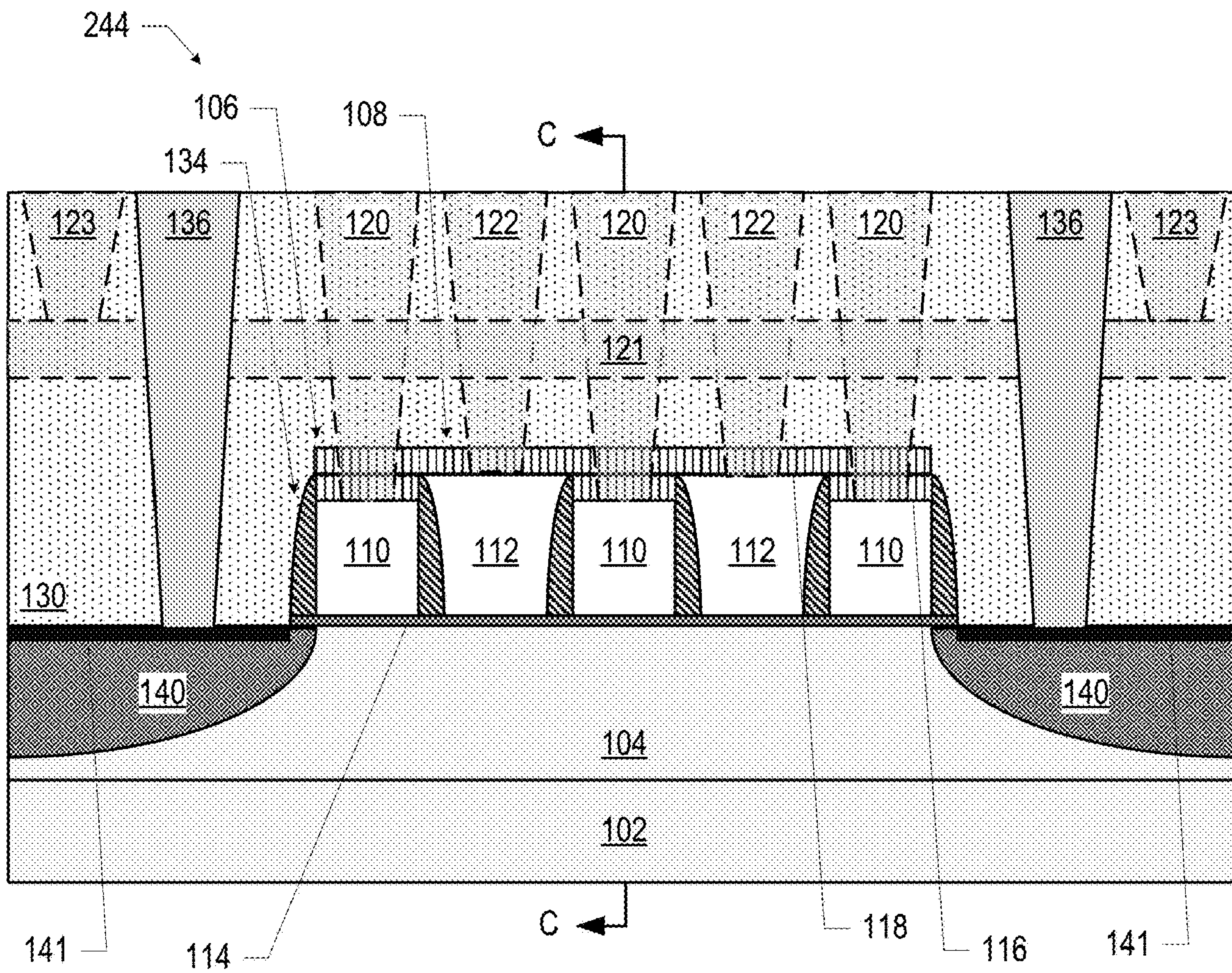


FIG. 32

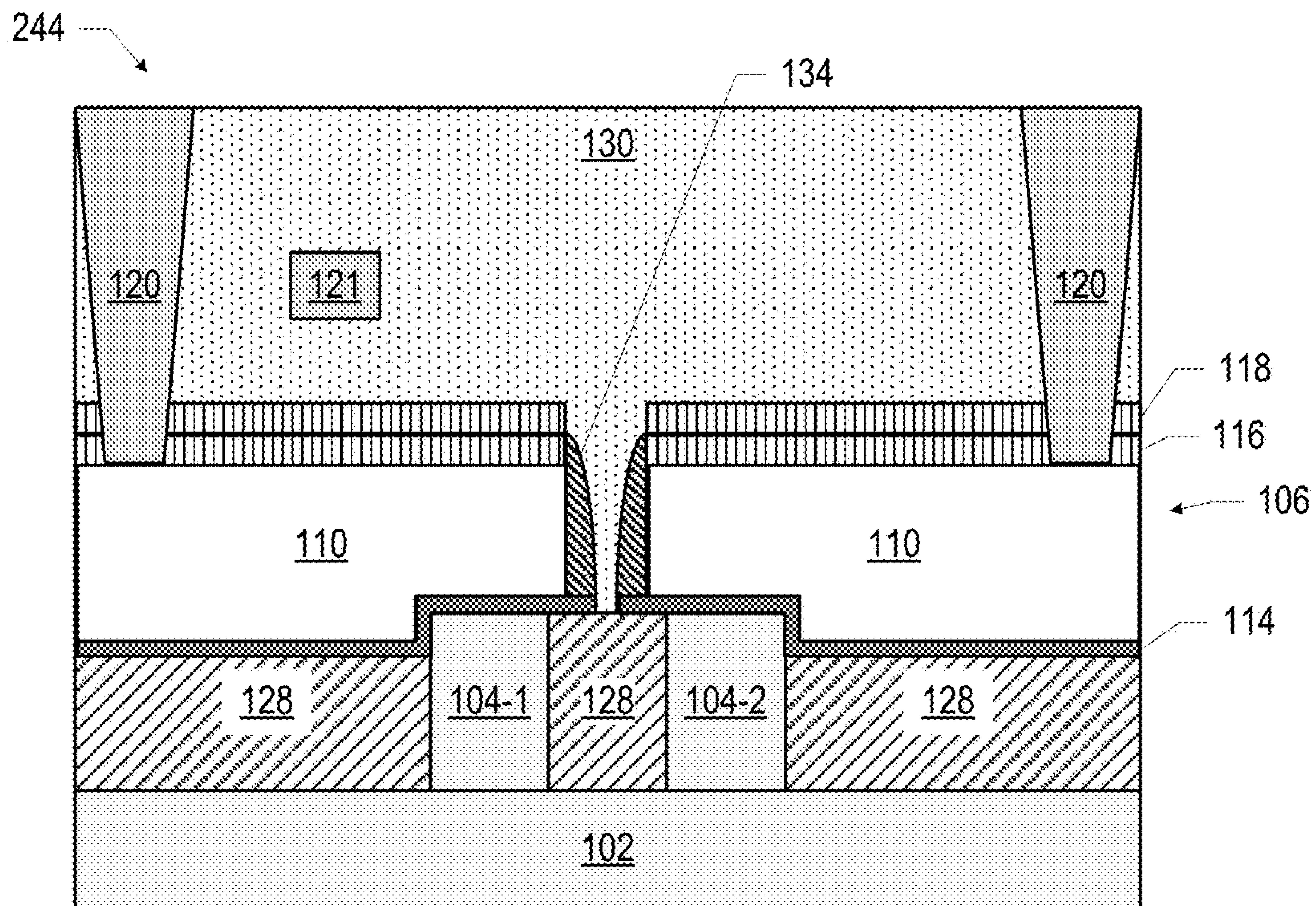


FIG. 33

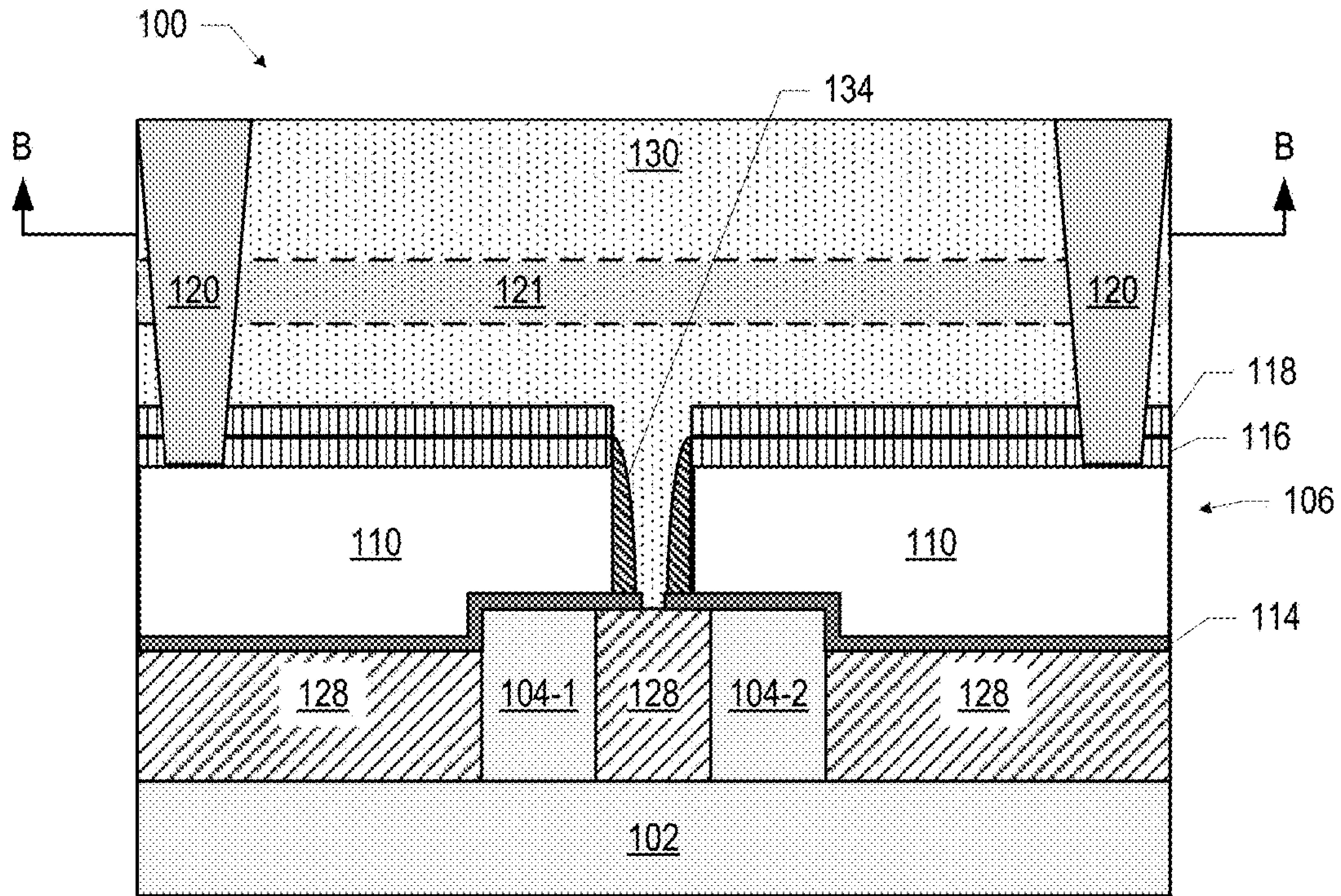


FIG. 34

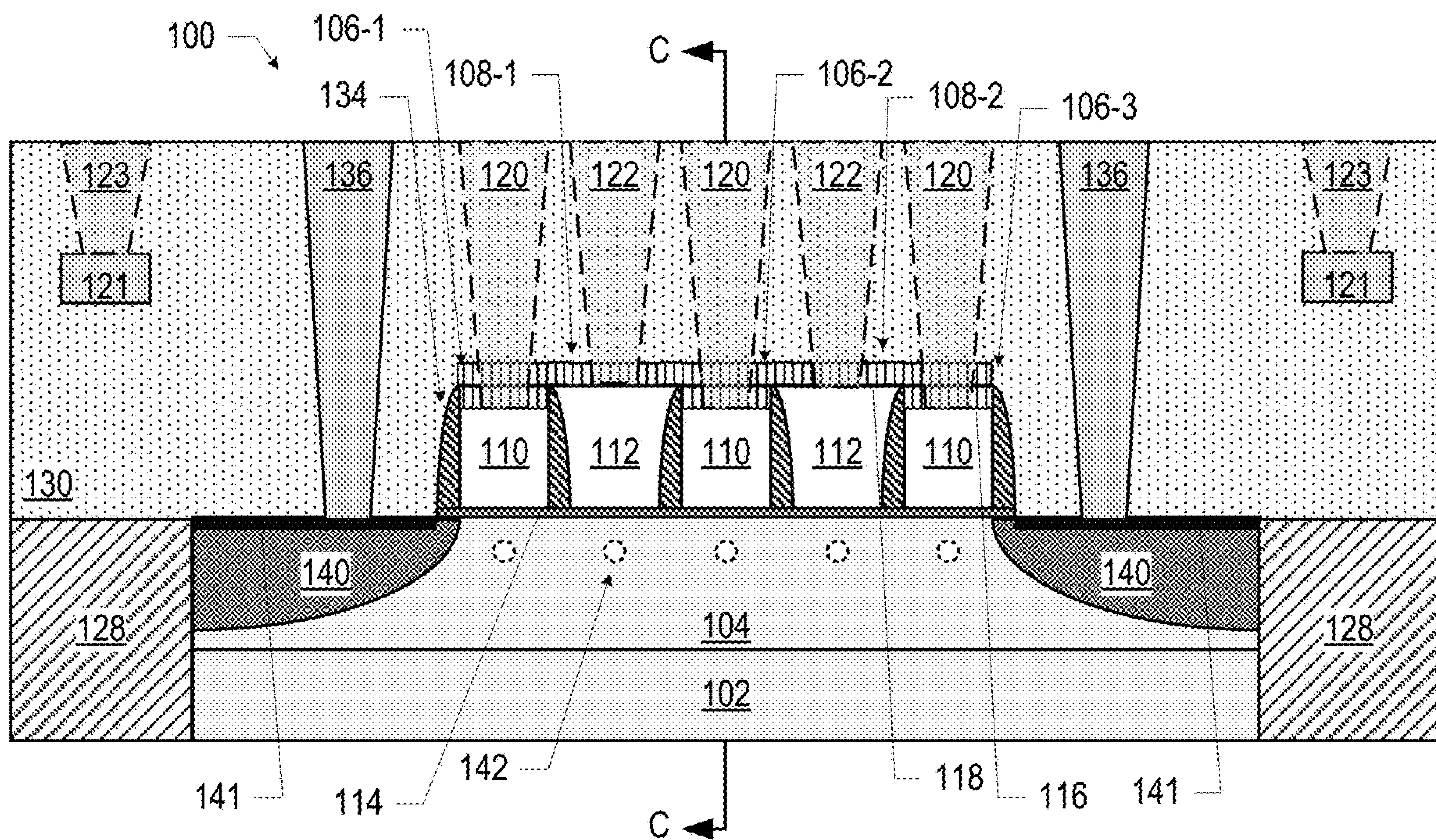


FIG. 35

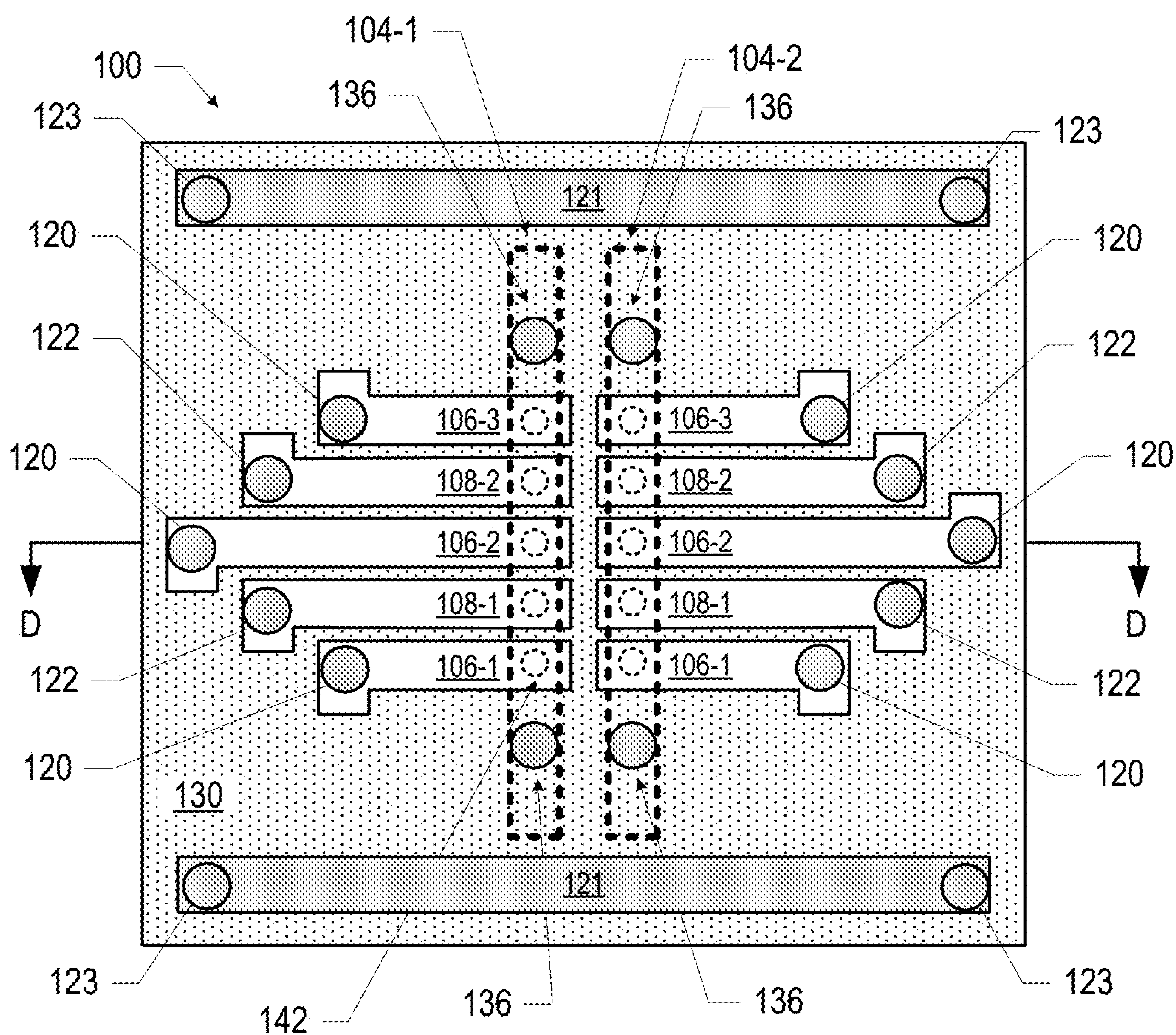


FIG. 36

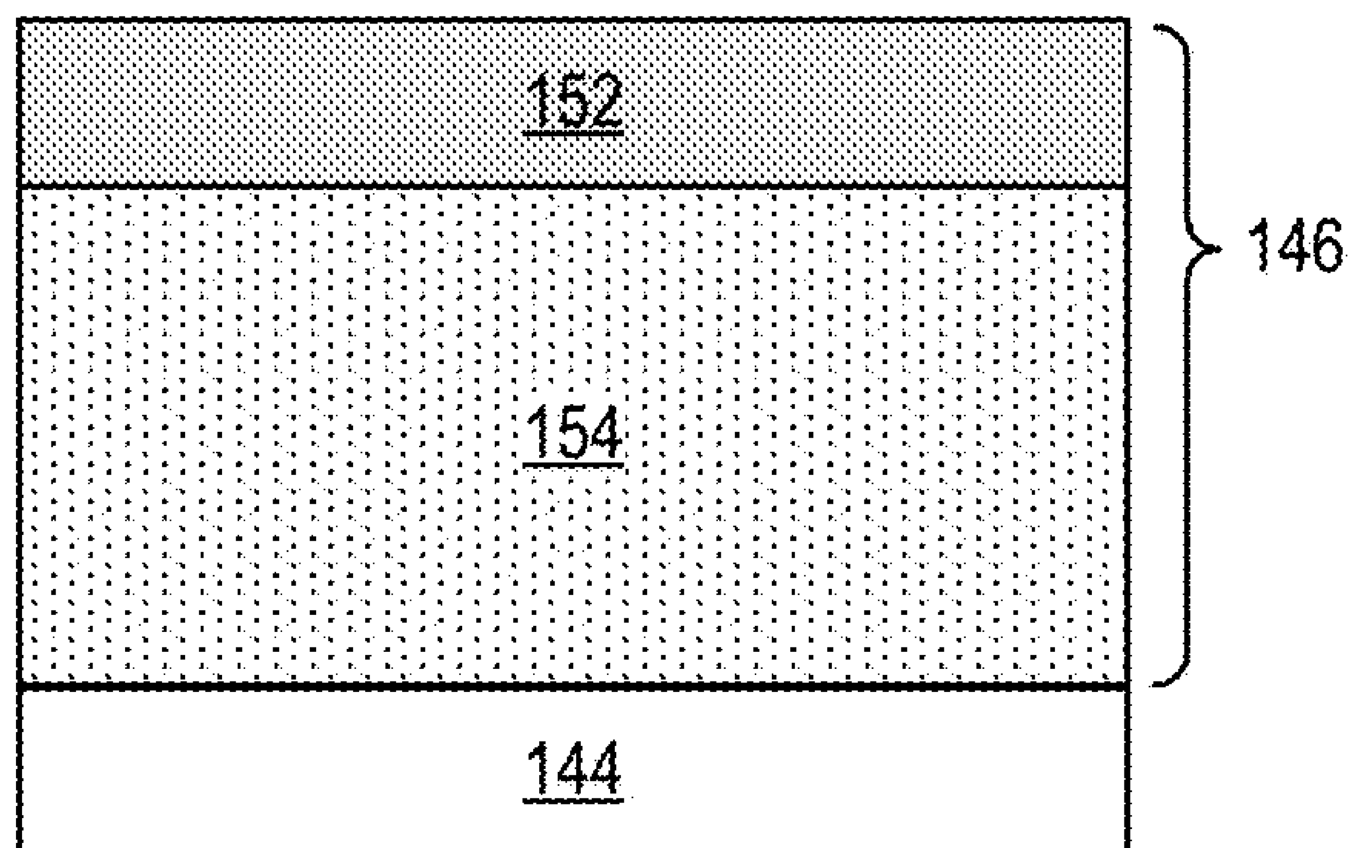


FIG. 37

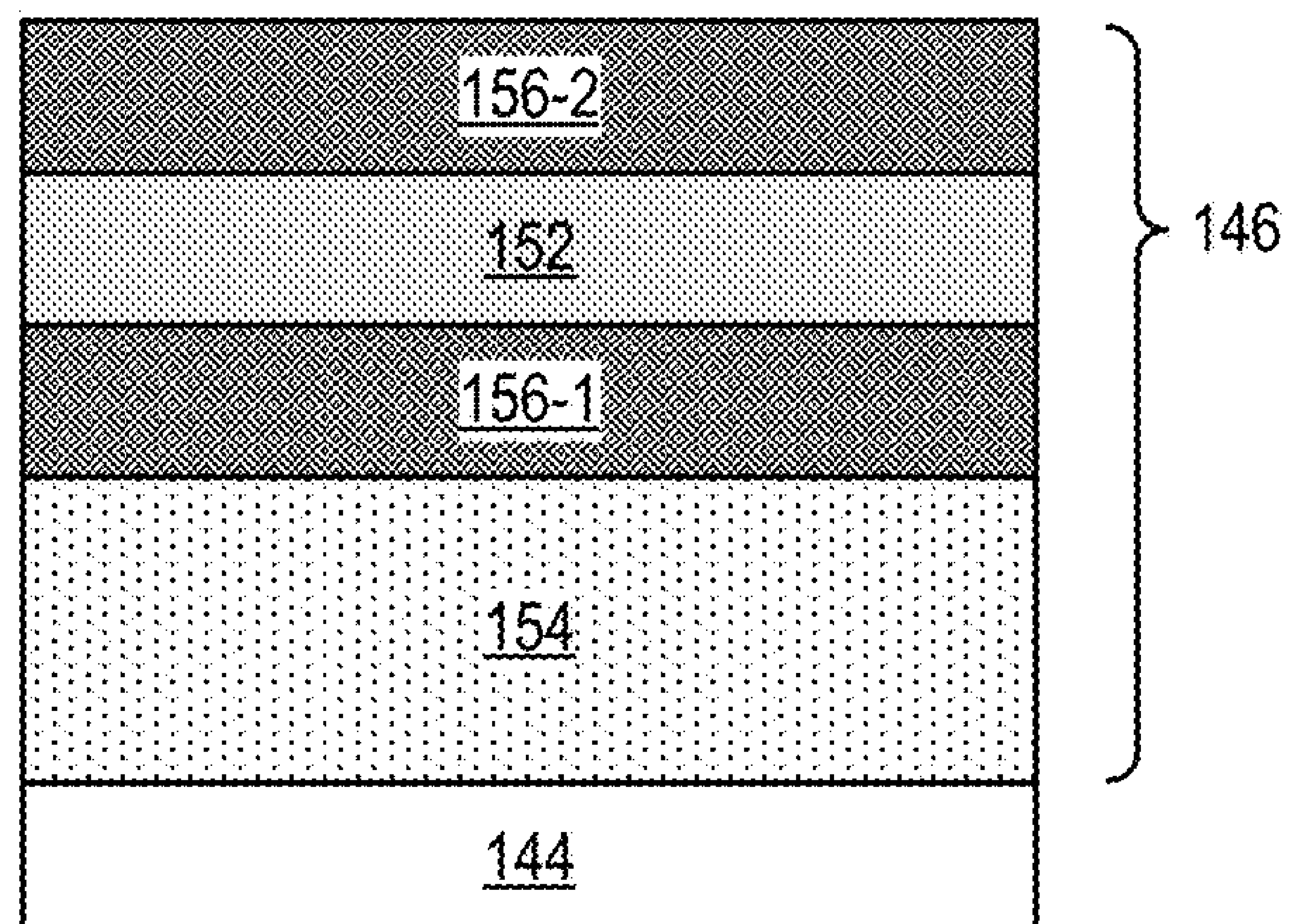


FIG. 38

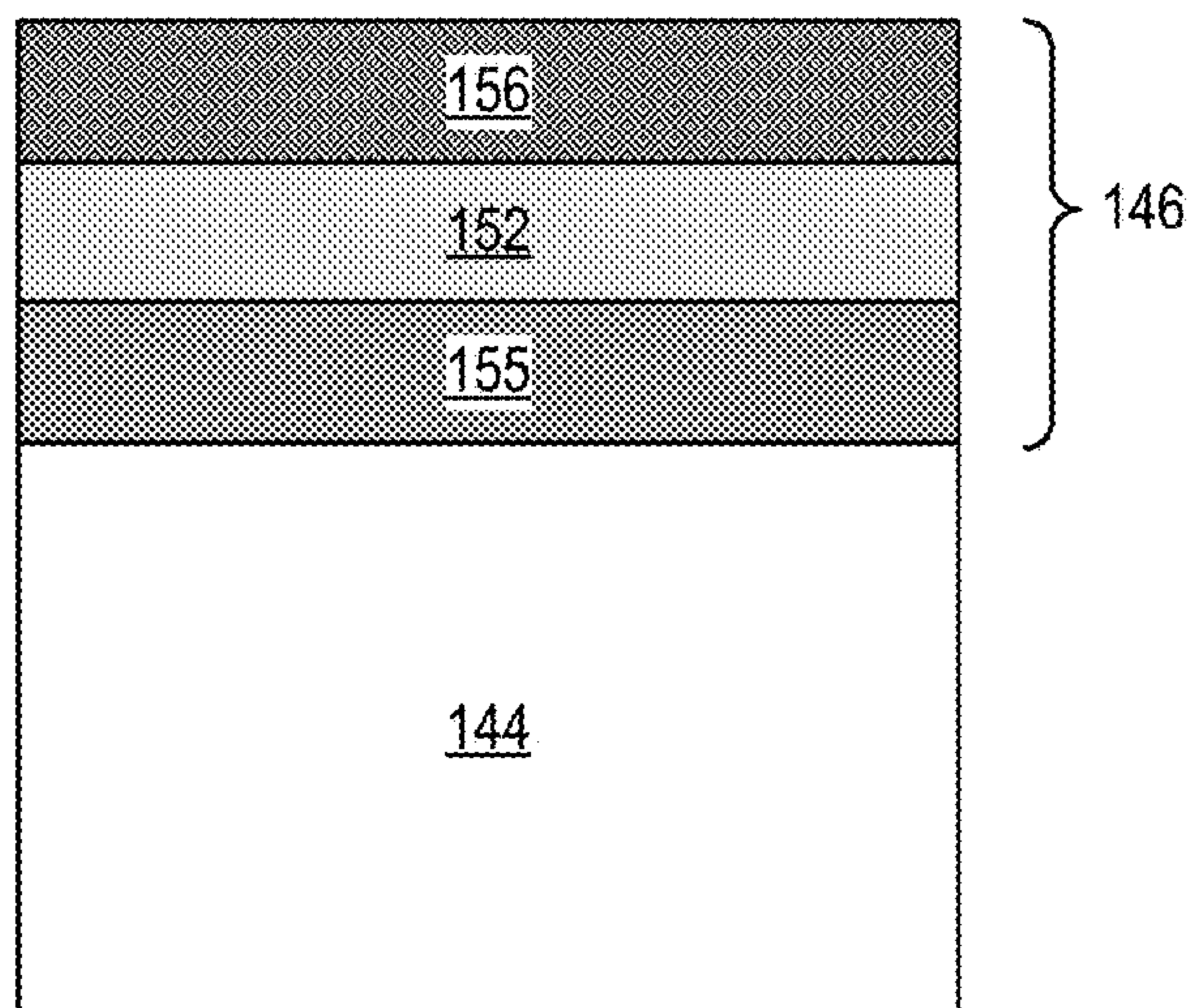


FIG. 39

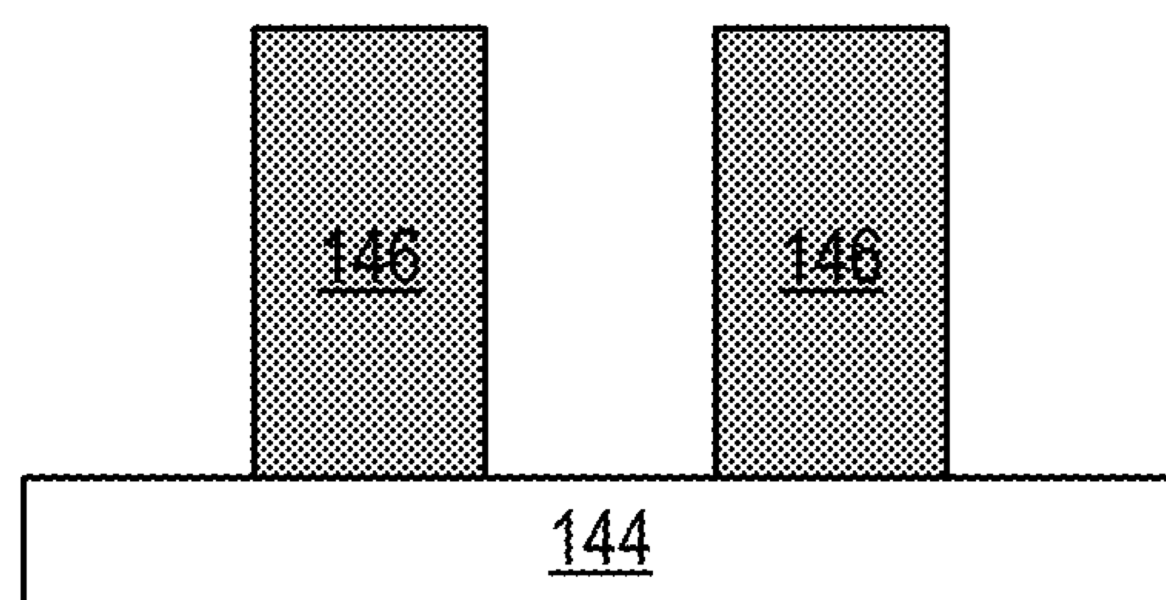


FIG. 40

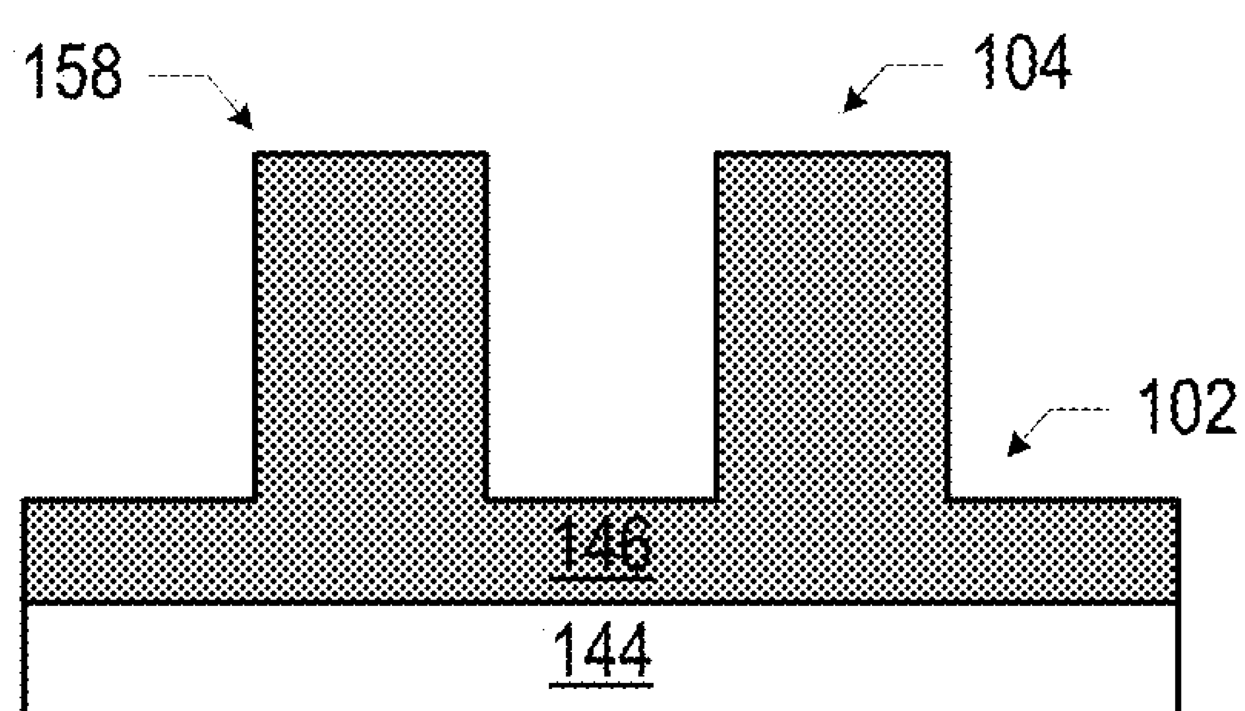


FIG. 41

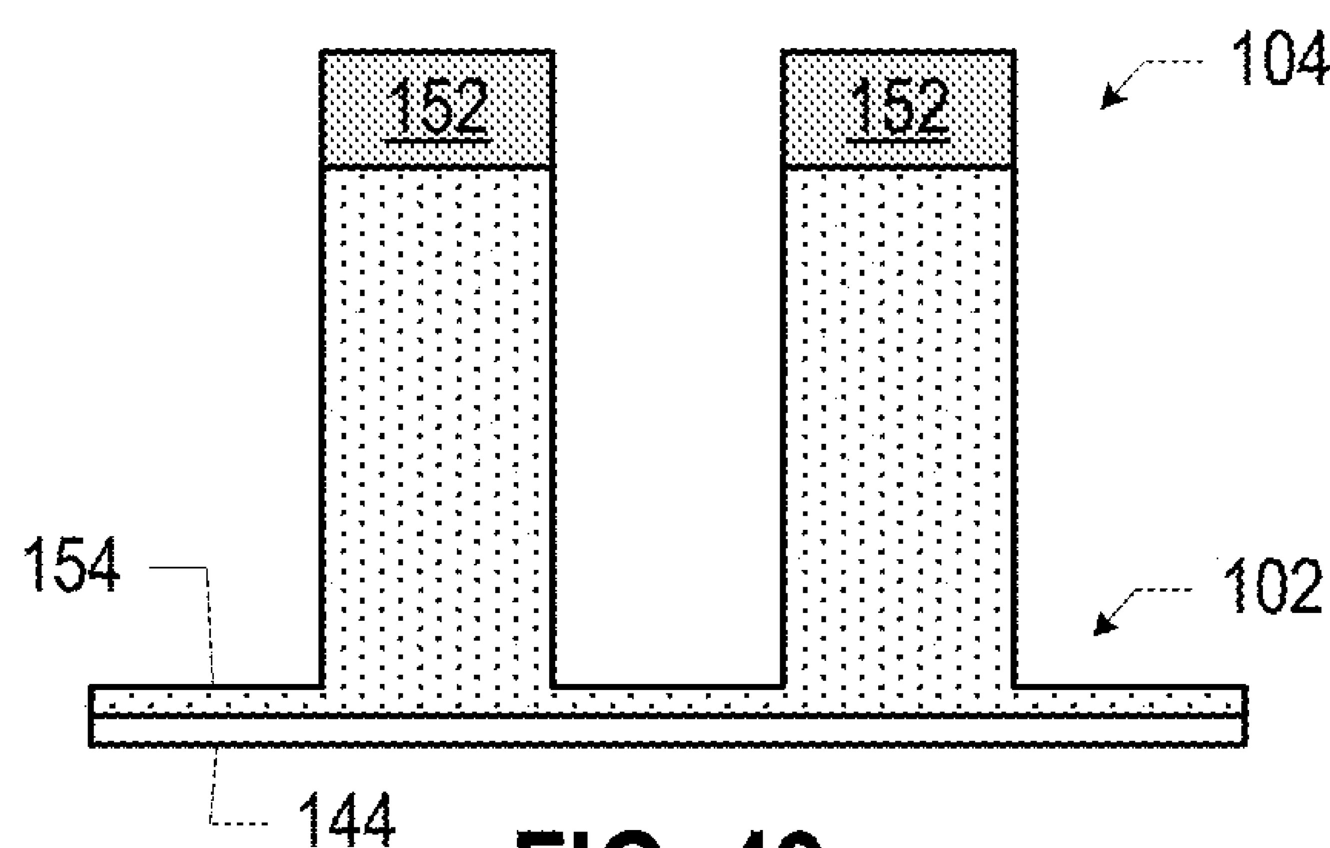


FIG. 42

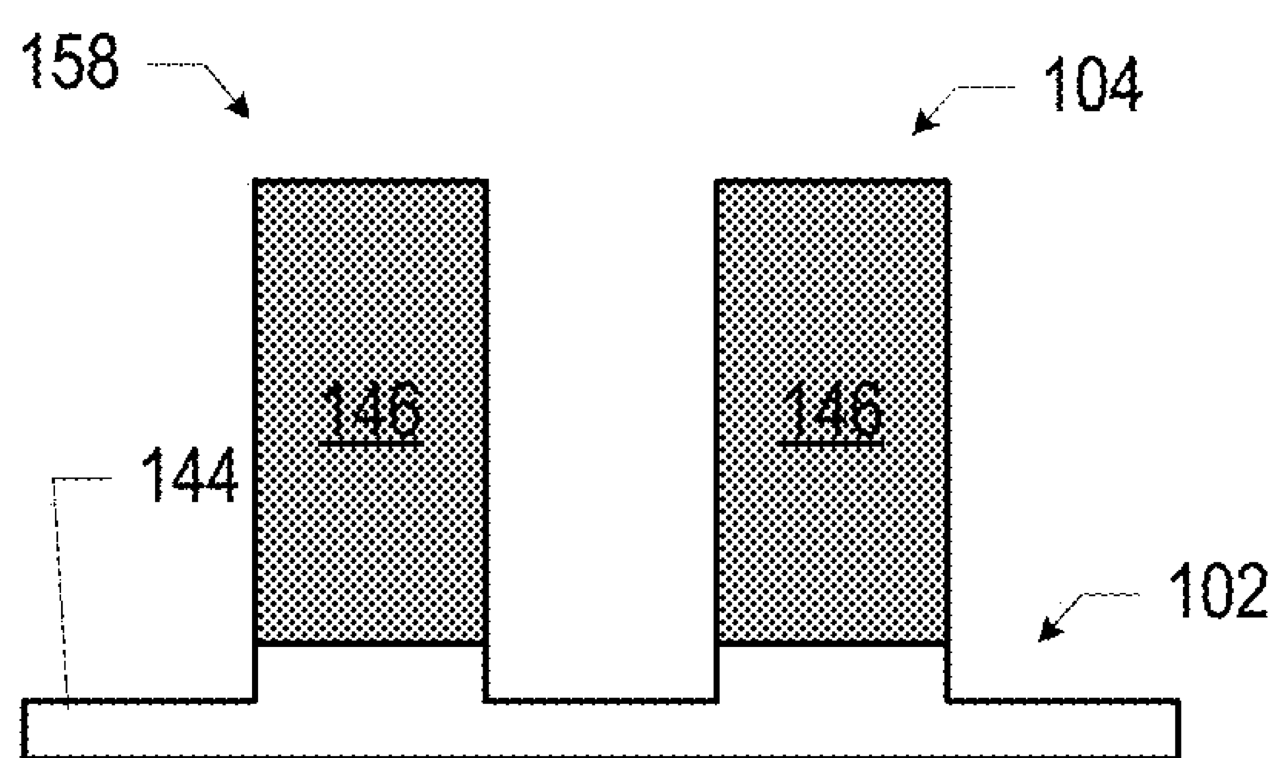


FIG. 43

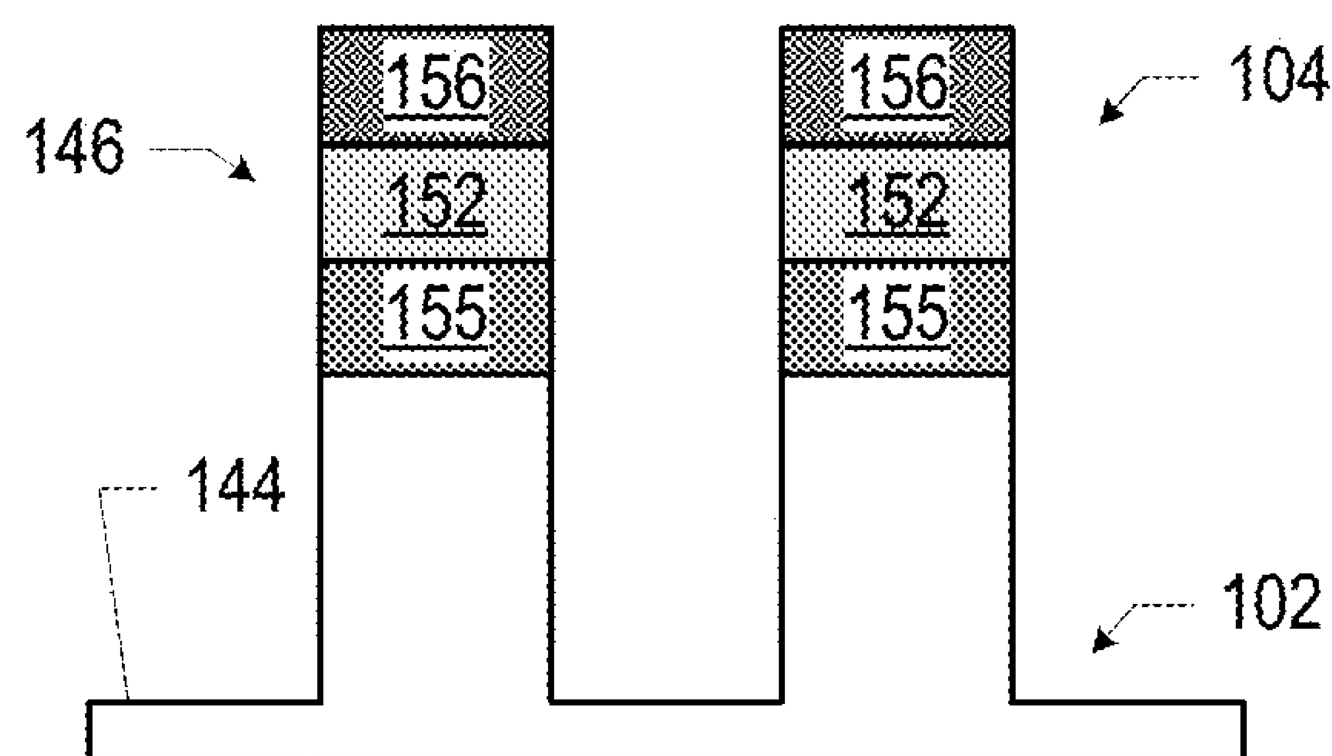


FIG. 44

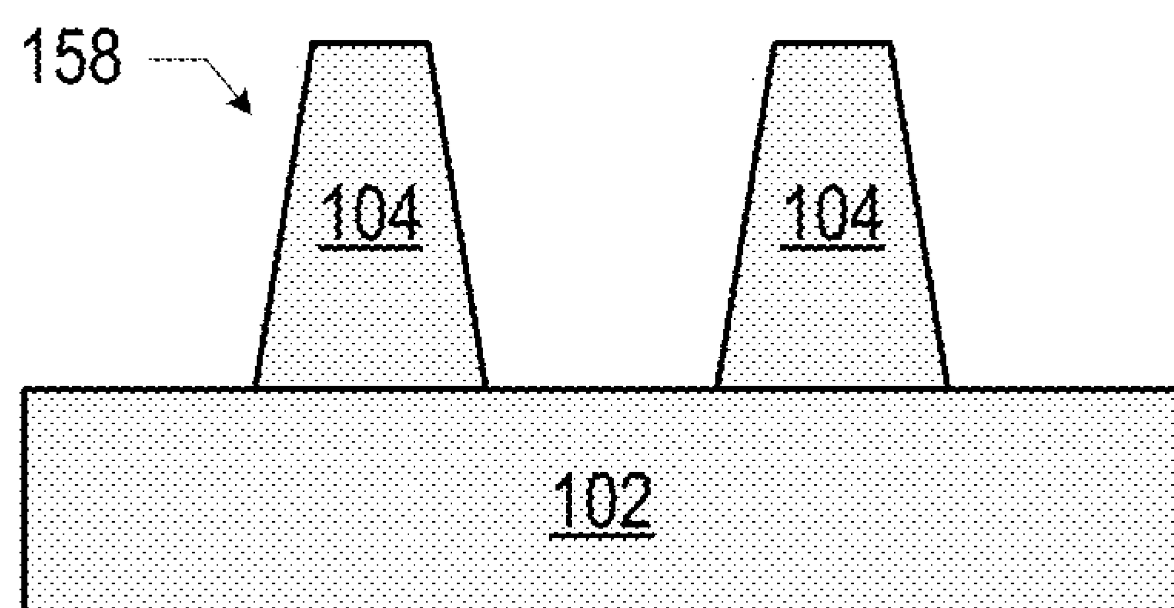


FIG. 45

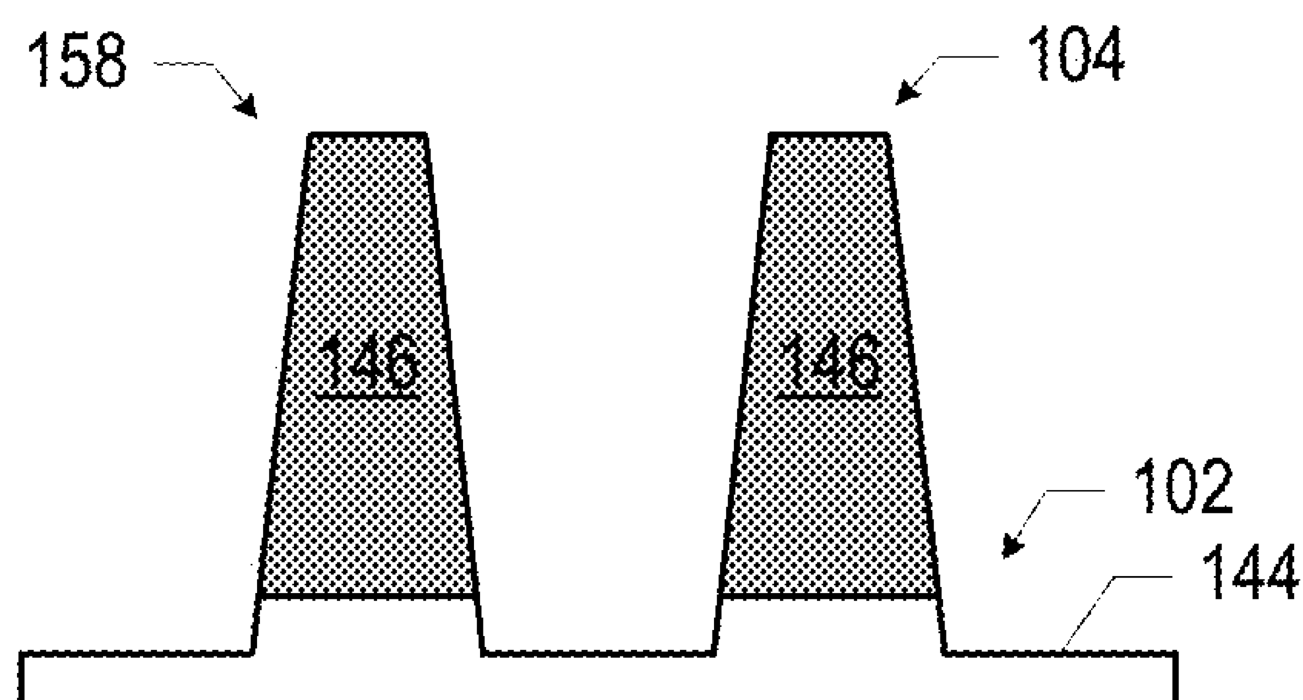


FIG. 46

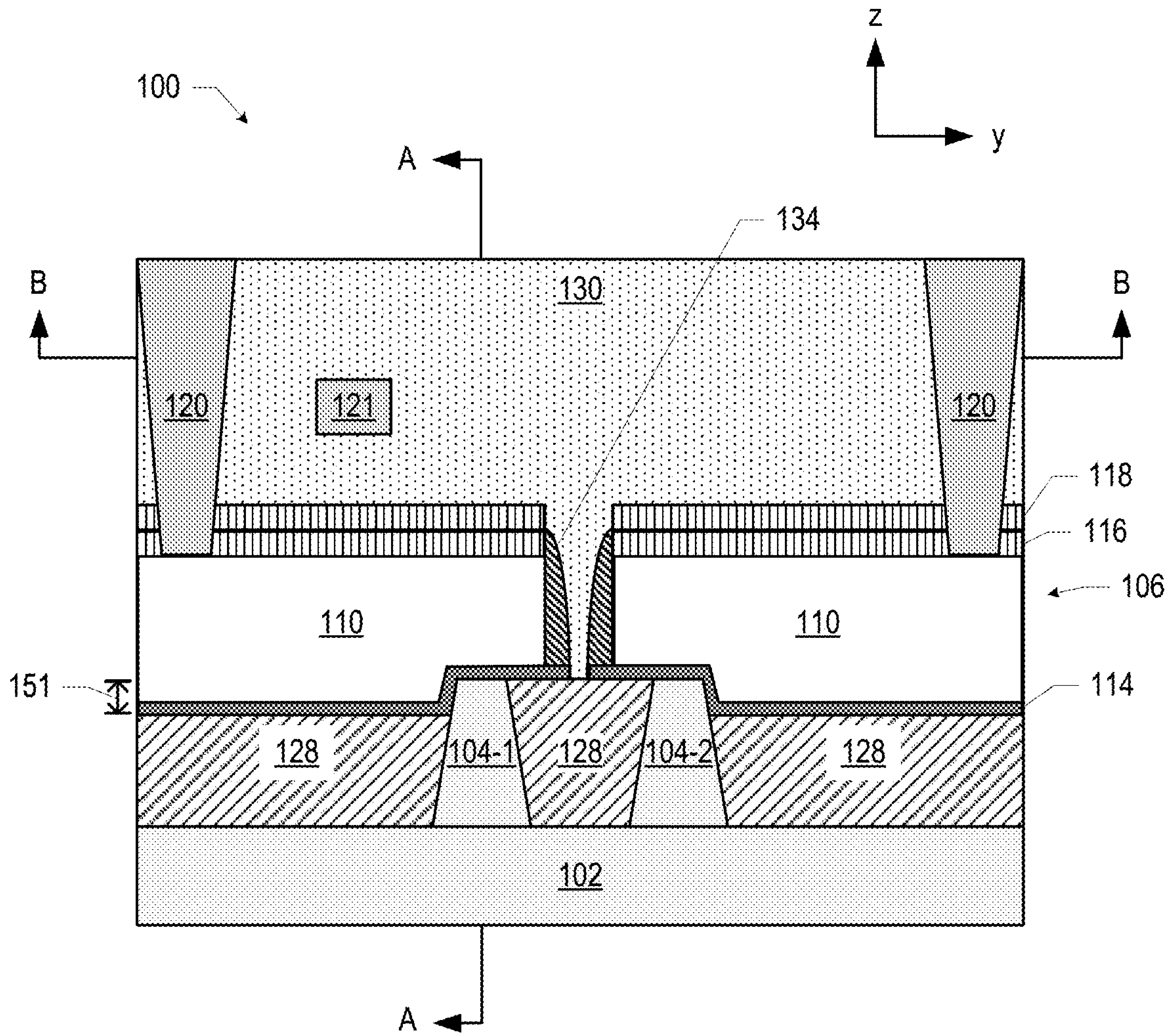


FIG. 47

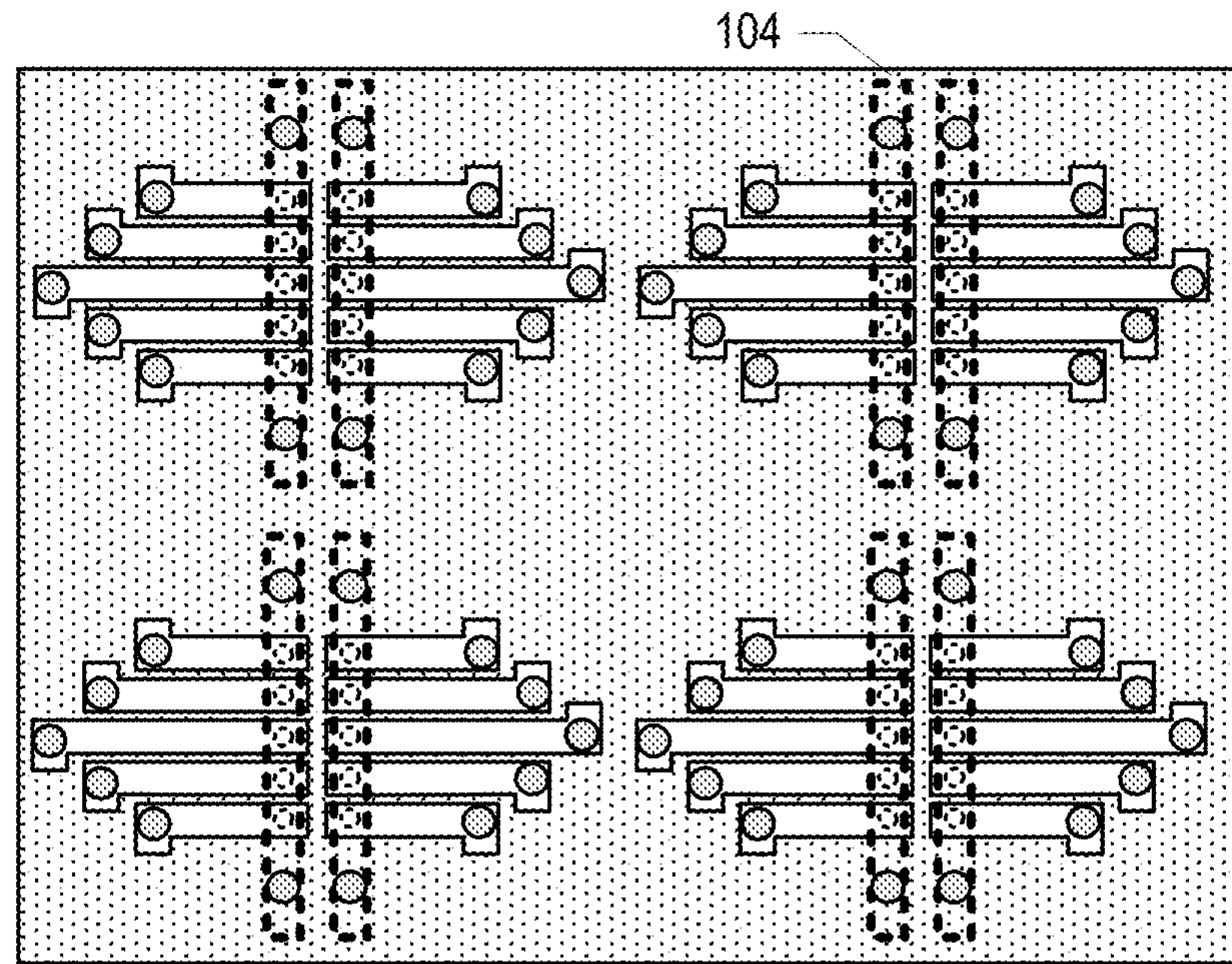


FIG. 48

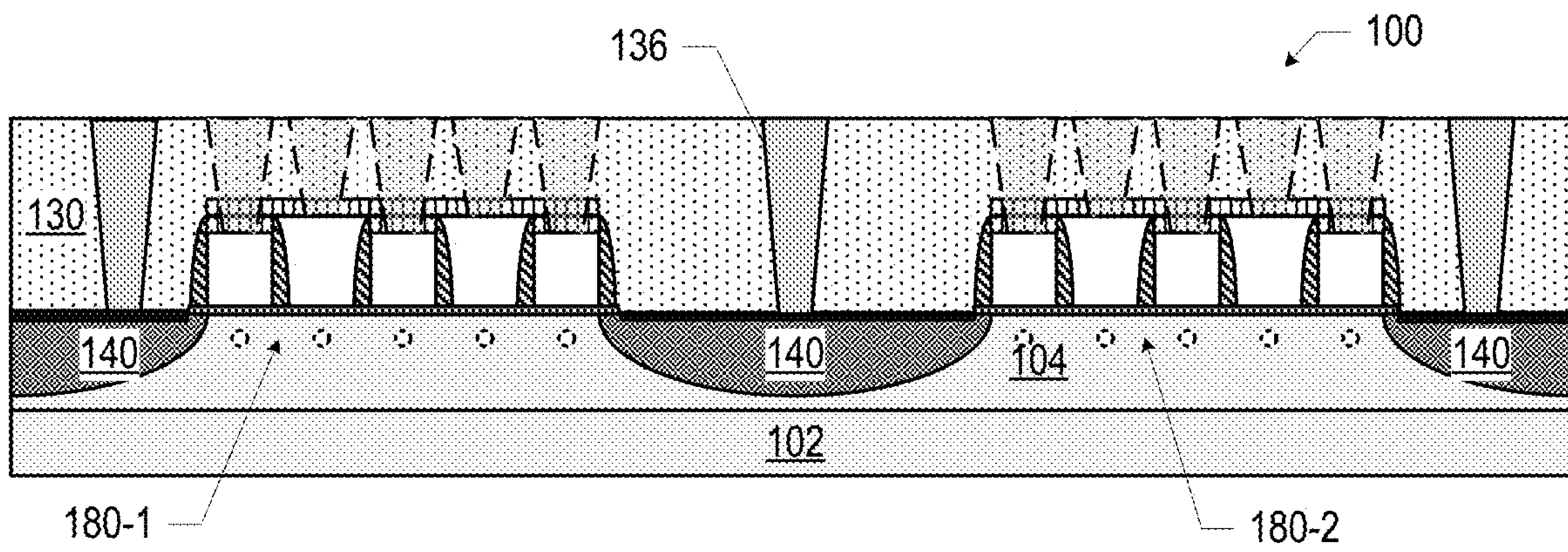


FIG. 49

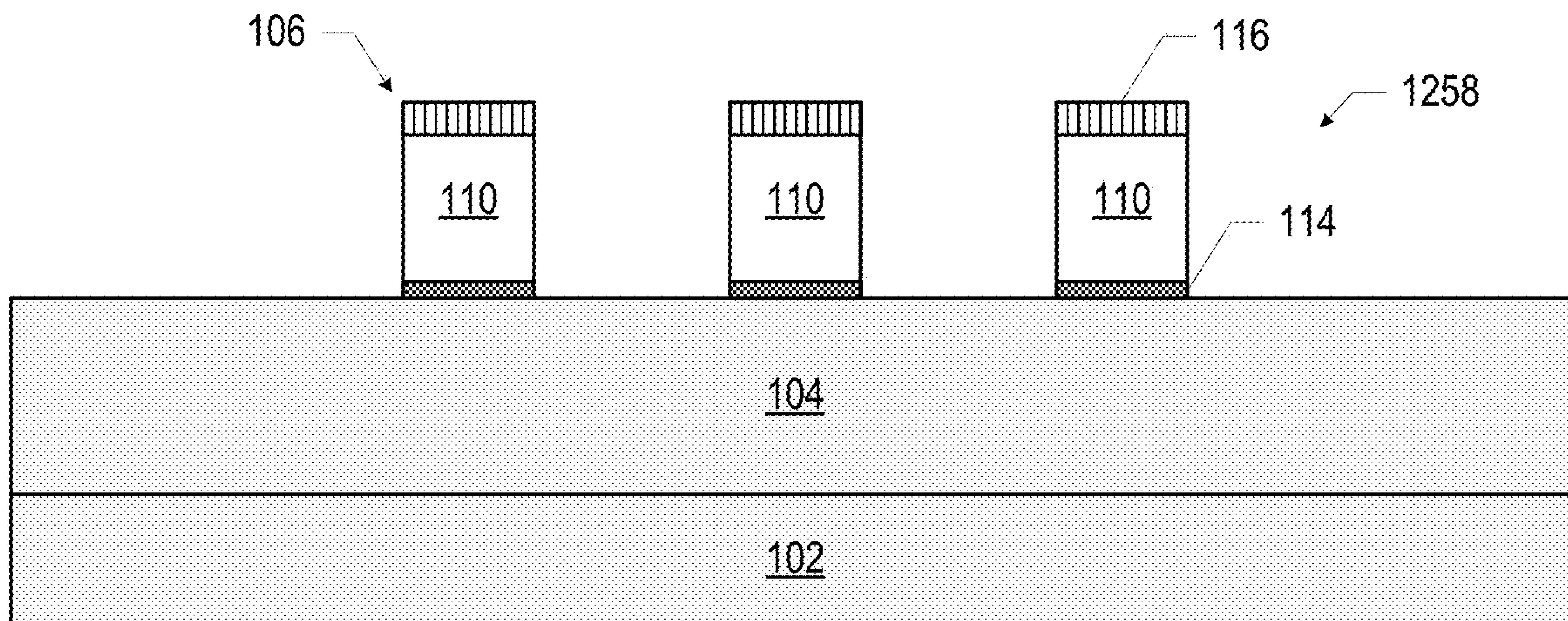


FIG. 50

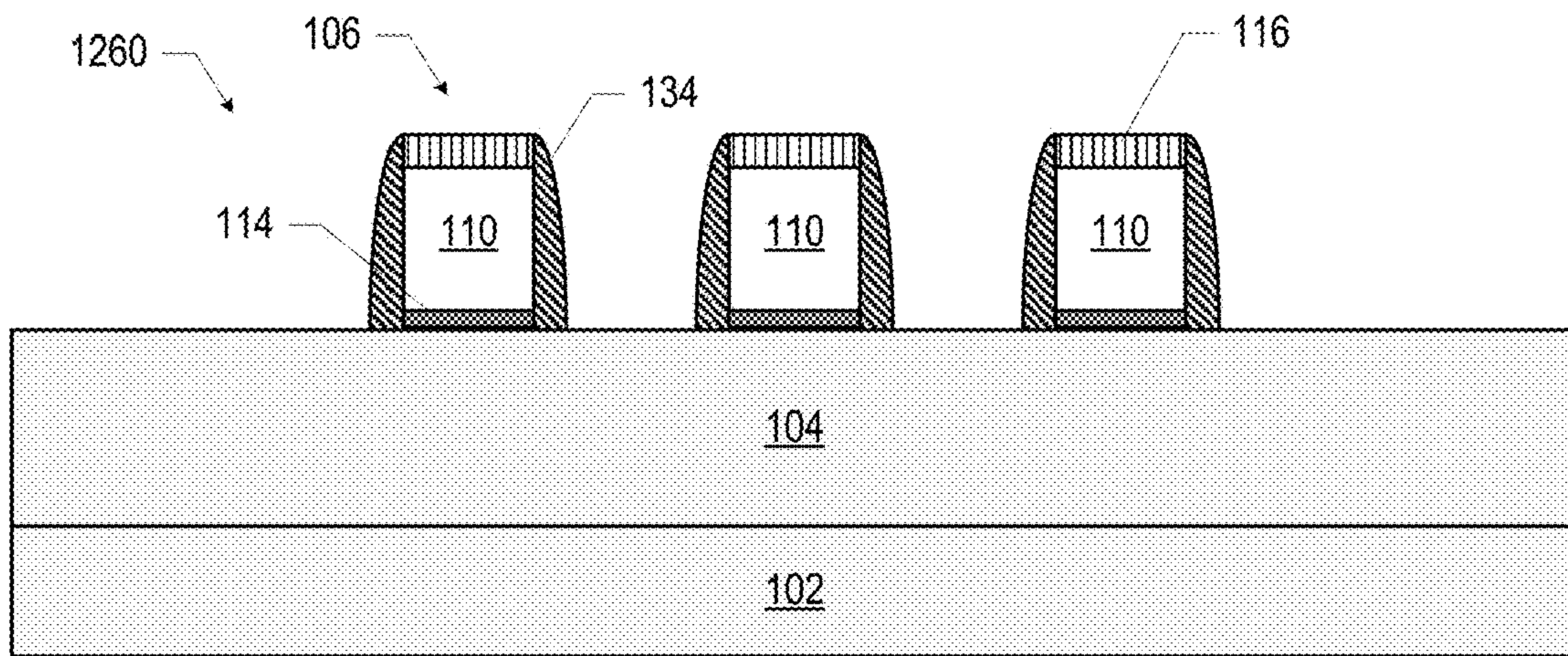


FIG. 51

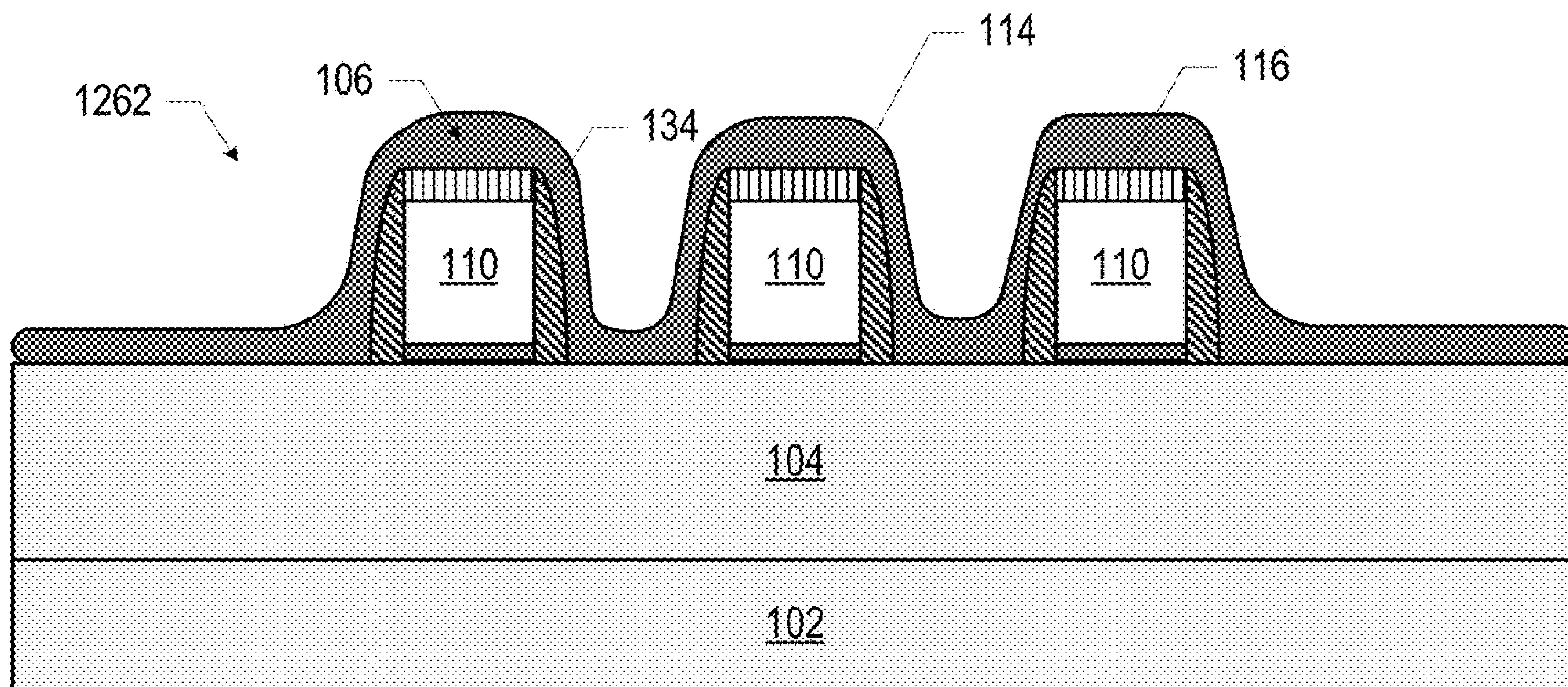


FIG. 52

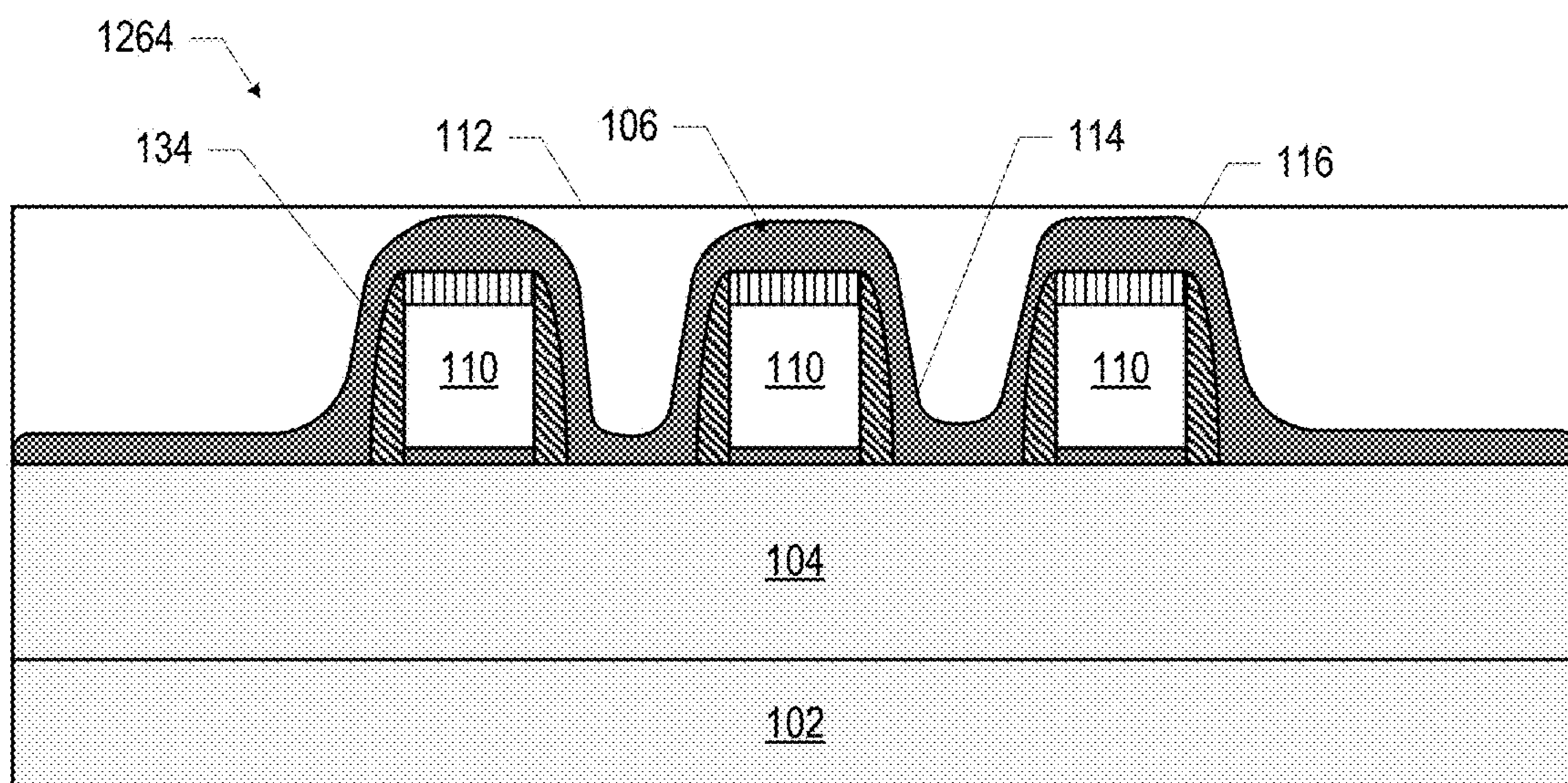
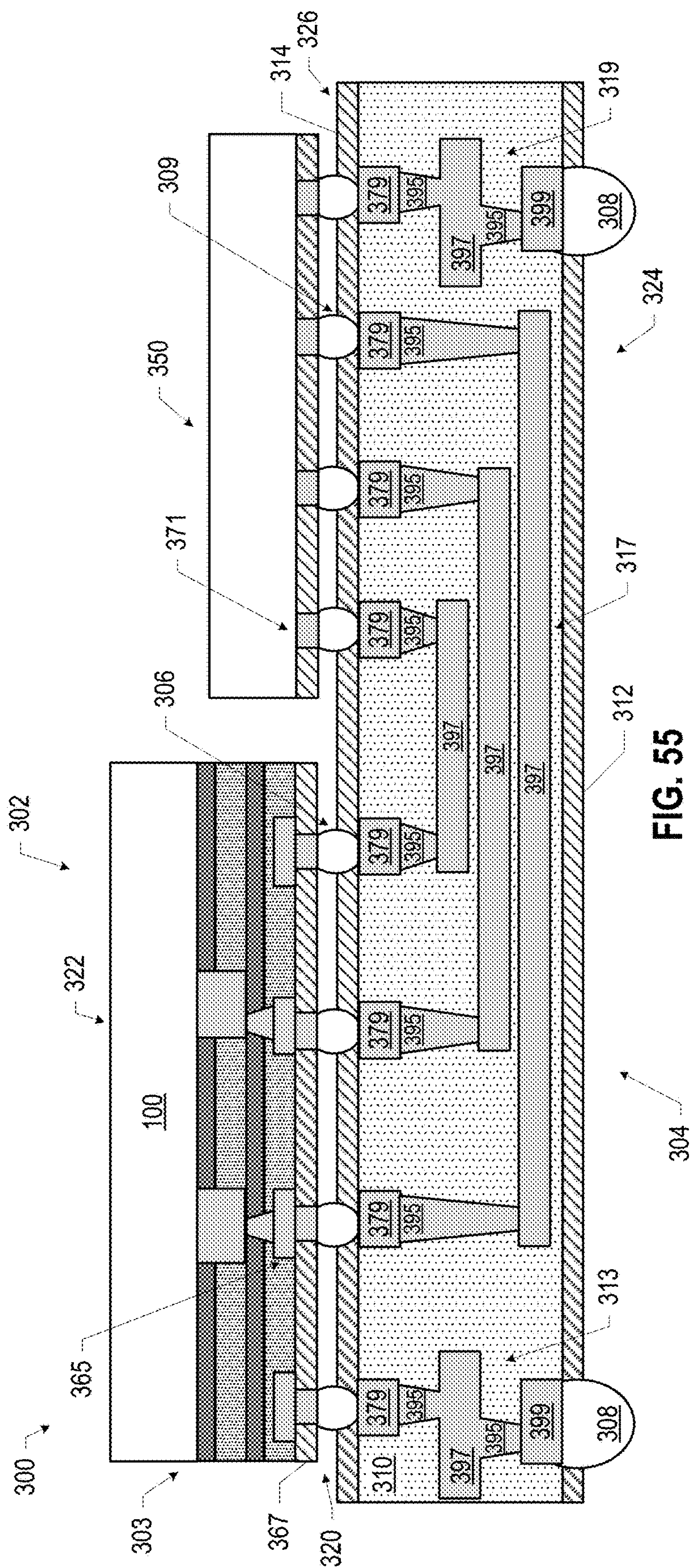


FIG. 53

FIG. 54


300
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324
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FIG. 55

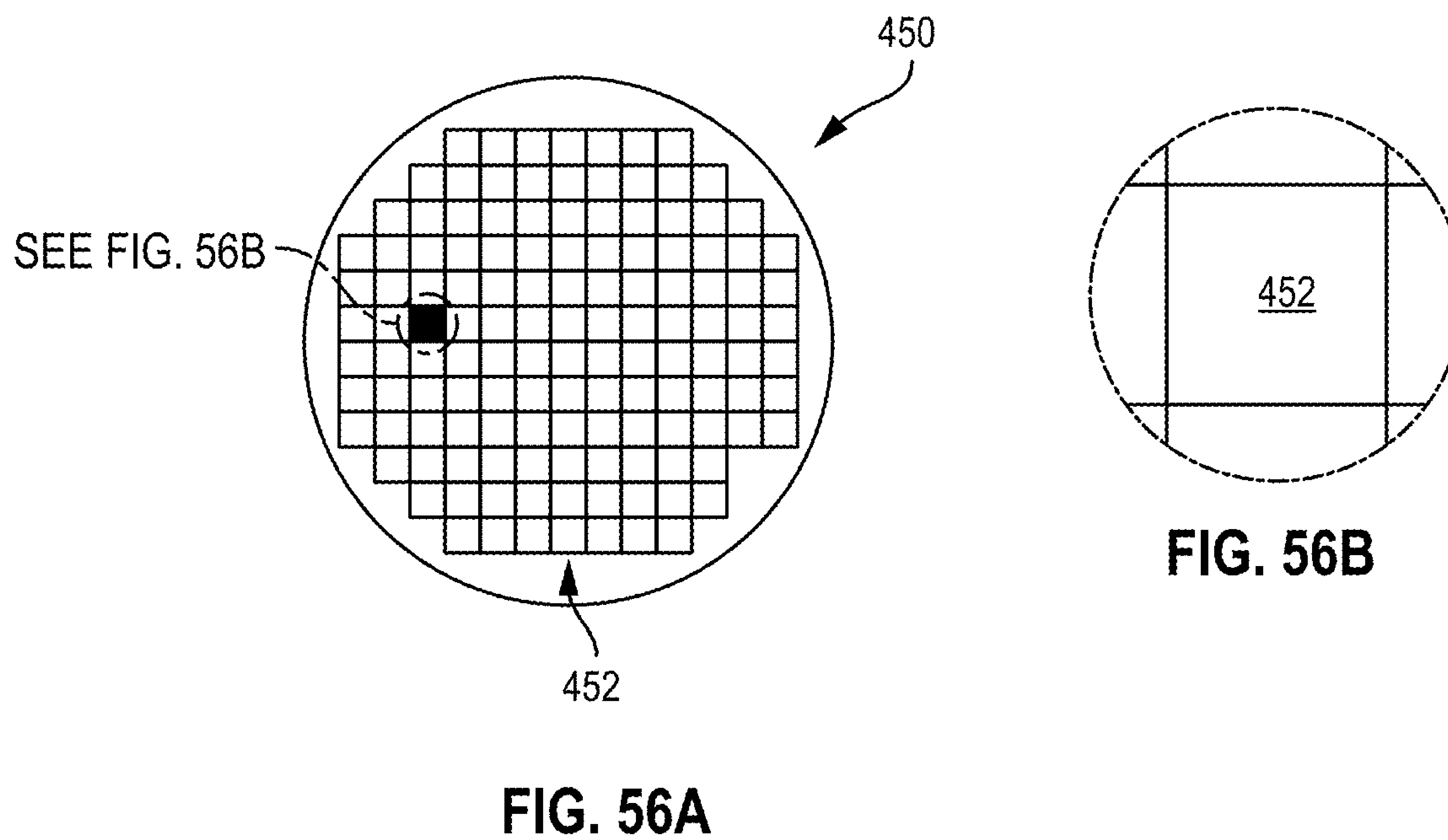

FIG. 56B

FIG. 56A

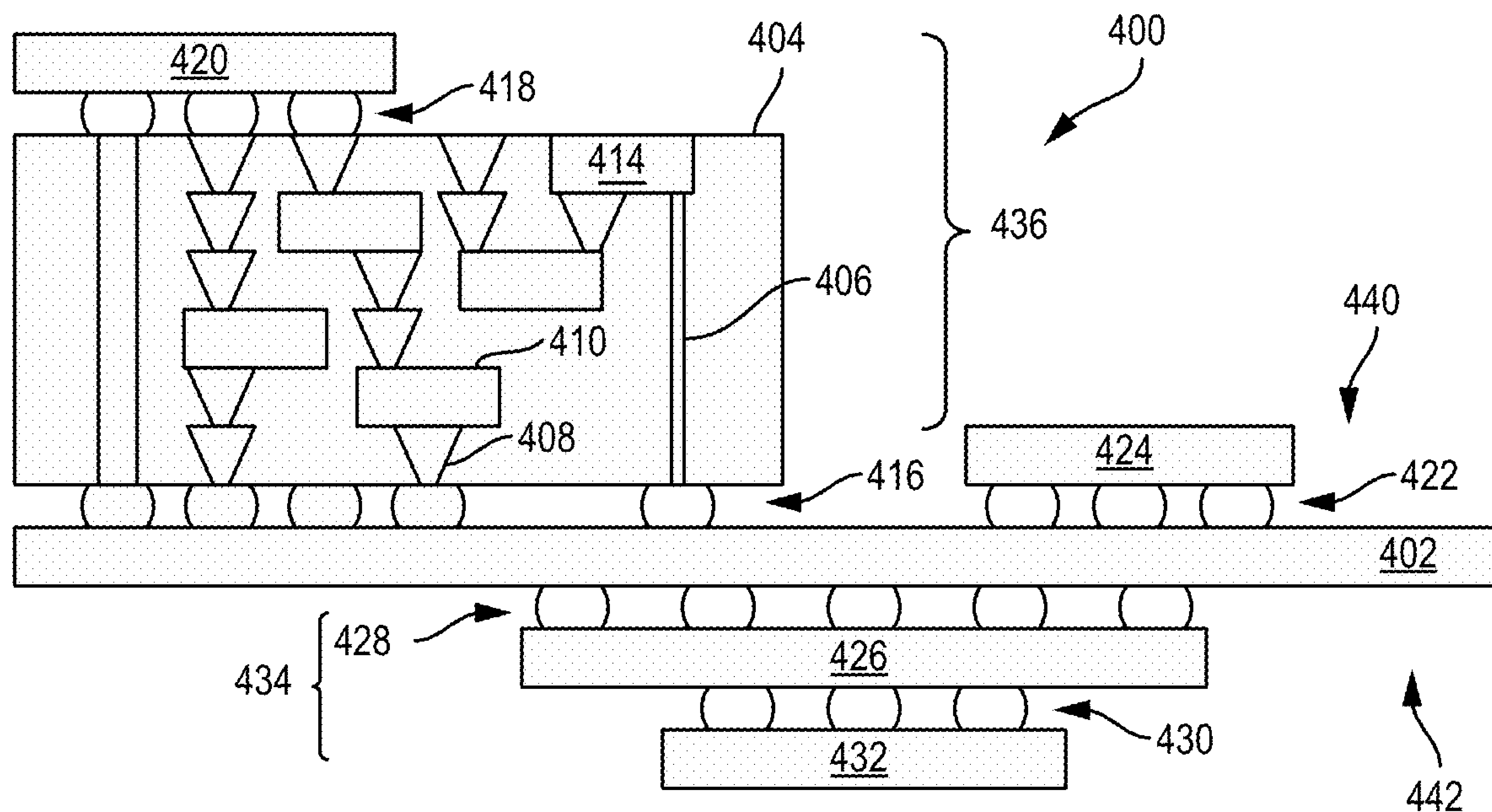

FIG. 57

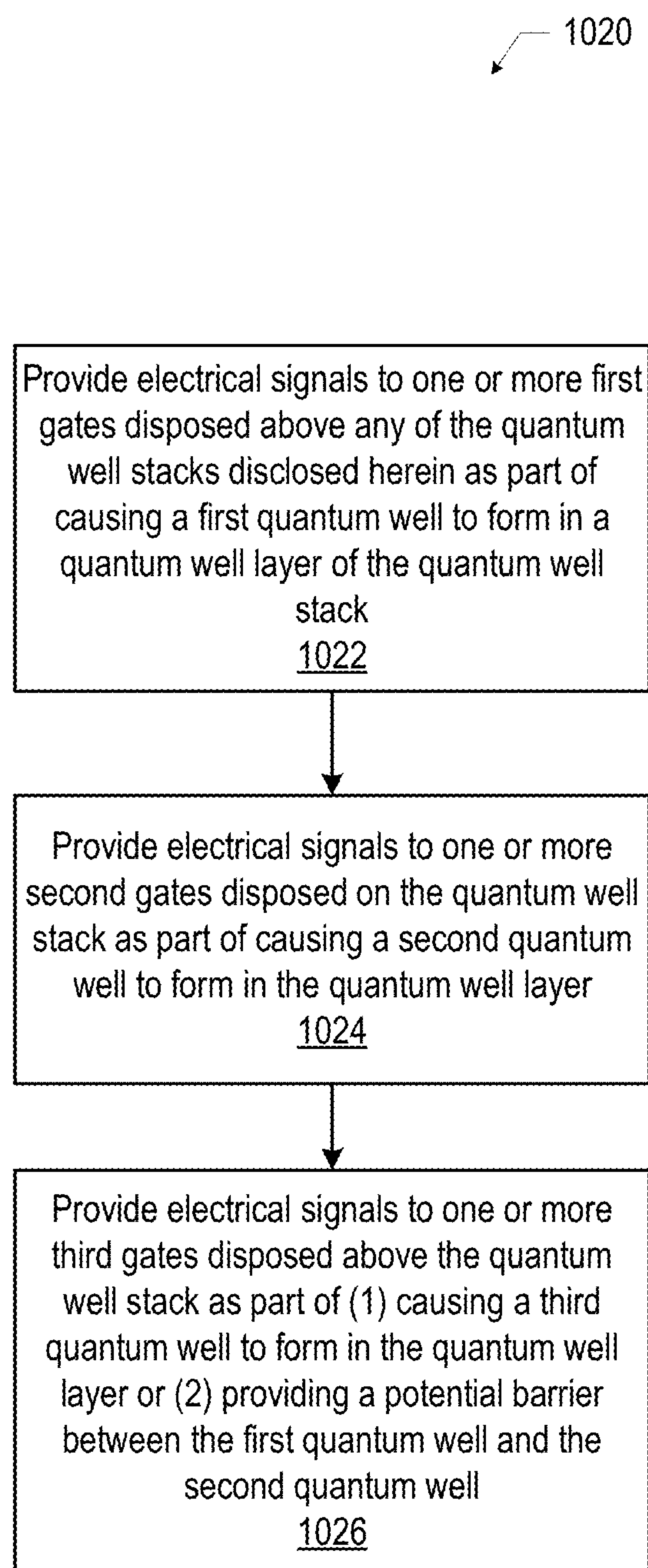

FIG. 58

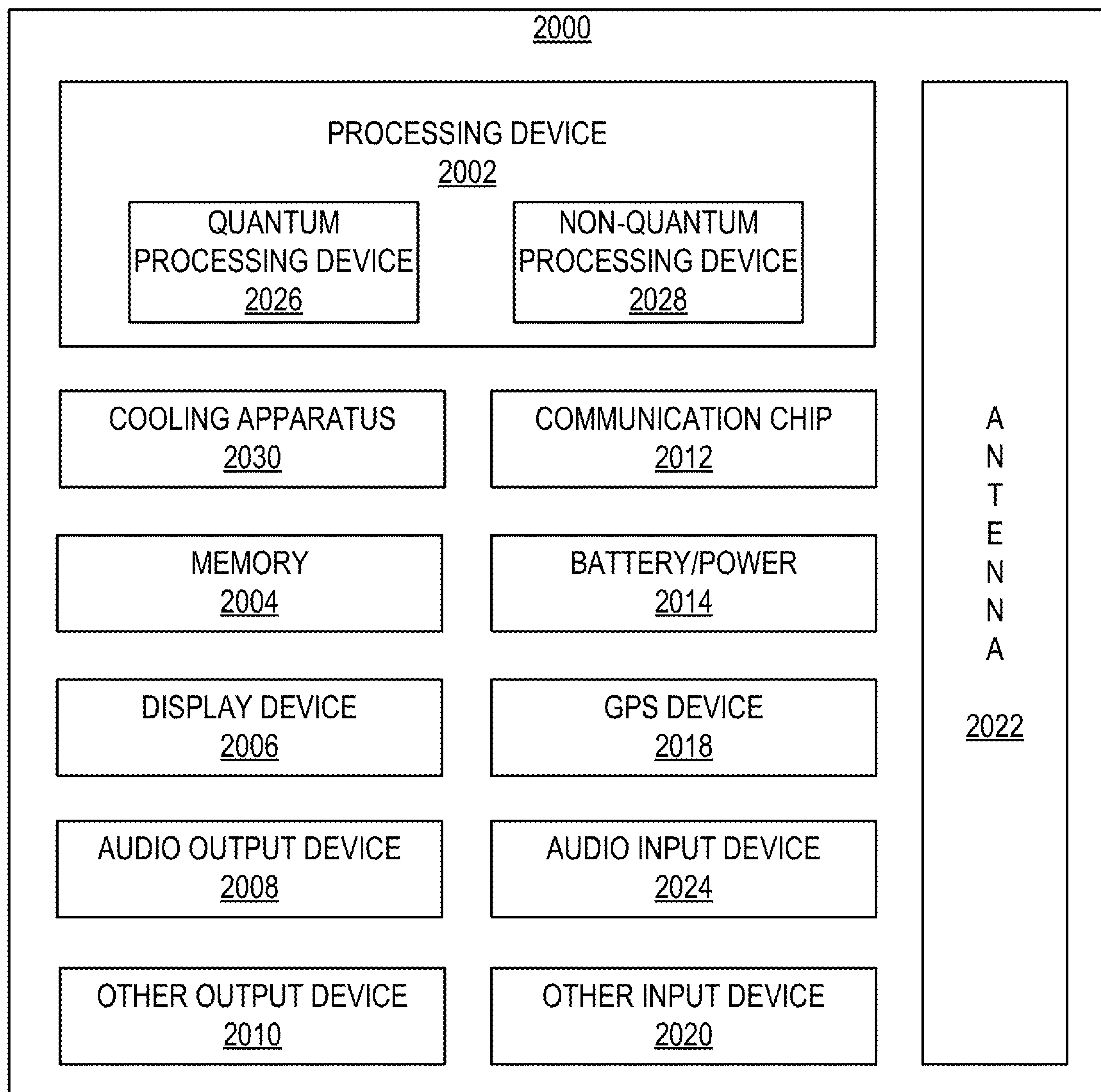

FIG. 59

QUANTUM DOT DEVICES WITH FINS AND PARTIALLY WRAPPED GATES

BACKGROUND

Quantum computing refers to the field of research related to computation systems that use quantum mechanical phenomena to manipulate data. These quantum mechanical phenomena, such as superposition (in which a quantum variable can simultaneously exist in multiple different states) and entanglement (in which multiple quantum variables have related states irrespective of the distance between them in space or time), do not have analogs in the world of classical computing, and thus cannot be implemented with classical computing devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. To facilitate this description, like reference numerals designate like structural elements. Embodiments are illustrated by way of example, not by way of limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings.

FIGS. **1-3** are cross-sectional views of a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. **4-33** illustrate various example stages in the manufacture of a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. **34-36** are cross-sectional views of another quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. **37-39** are cross-sectional views of example quantum well stacks and substrates that may be used in a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. **40-46** illustrate example base/fin arrangements that may be used in a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. **47** is a cross-sectional view of another quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. **48** illustrates an embodiment of a quantum dot device having multiple fins arranged in a two-dimensional array, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. **49** illustrates an embodiment of a quantum dot device having multiple groups of gates on a single fin, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. **50-53** illustrate various alternative stages in the manufacture of a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. **54** is a cross-sectional view of a quantum dot device with multiple interconnect layers, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. **55** is a cross-sectional view of a quantum dot device package, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. **56**A and **56**B are top views of a wafer and dies that may include any of the quantum dot devices disclosed herein.

FIG. **57** is a cross-sectional view of a device assembly that may include any of the quantum dot devices disclosed herein.

FIG. **58** is a flow diagram of an illustrative method of operating a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. **59** is a block diagram of an example quantum computing device that may include any of the quantum dot devices disclosed herein, in accordance with various embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Disclosed herein are quantum dot devices, as well as related computing devices and methods. For example, in some embodiments, a quantum dot device may include: a base; a fin extending away from the base, wherein the fin has a first side face and a second side face, and the fin includes a quantum well layer; and a gate above the fin, wherein the gate extends down along the first side face.

The quantum dot devices disclosed herein may enable the formation of quantum dots to serve as quantum bits ("qubits") in a quantum computing device, as well as the control of these quantum dots to perform quantum logic operations. Unlike previous approaches to quantum dot formation and manipulation, various embodiments of the quantum dot devices disclosed herein provide strong spatial localization of the quantum dots (and therefore good control over quantum dot interactions and manipulation), good scalability in the number of quantum dots included in the device, and/or design flexibility in making electrical connections to the quantum dot devices to integrate the quantum dot devices in larger computing devices.

In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which is shown, by way of illustration, embodiments that may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized, and structural or logical changes may be made, without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. Therefore, the following detailed description is not to be taken in a limiting sense.

Various operations may be described as multiple discrete actions or operations in turn in a manner that is most helpful in understanding the claimed subject matter. However, the order of description should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily order dependent. In particular, these operations may not be performed in the order of presentation. Operations described may be performed in a different order from the described embodiment. Various additional operations may be performed, and/or described operations may be omitted in additional embodiments.

For the purposes of the present disclosure, the phrase "A and/or B" means (A), (B), or (A and B). For the purposes of the present disclosure, the phrase "A, B, and/or C" means (A), (B), (C), (A and B), (A and C), (B and C), or (A, B, and C). The term "between," when used with reference to measurement ranges, is inclusive of the ends of the measurement ranges. As used herein, the notation "A/B/C" means (A), (B), and/or (C).

The description uses the phrases "in an embodiment" or "in embodiments," which may each refer to one or more of the same or different embodiments. Furthermore, the terms "comprising," "including," "having," and the like, as used with respect to embodiments of the present disclosure, are synonymous. The disclosure may use perspective-based descriptions such as "above," "below," "top," "bottom," and "side"; such descriptions are used to facilitate the discussion and are not intended to restrict the application of disclosed embodiments. The accompanying drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale. As used herein, a "high-k dielectric" refers to a material having a higher dielectric constant than silicon oxide. As used herein, a "magnet line" refers to a magnetic field-generating structure to influence (e.g., change, reset, scramble, or set) the spin states of quantum dots. One example of a magnet line, as discussed herein, is a conductive pathway that is proximate to an area of quantum dot formation and selectively conductive of a

current pulse that generates a magnetic field to influence a spin state of a quantum dot in the area.

FIGS. **1-3** are cross-sectional views of a quantum dot device **100**, in accordance with various embodiments. In particular, FIG. **2** illustrates the quantum dot device **100** taken along the section A-A of FIG. **1** (while FIG. **1** illustrates the quantum dot device **100** taken along the section C-C of FIG. **2**), and FIG. **3** illustrates the quantum dot device **100** taken along the section B-B of FIG. **1** with a number of components not shown to more readily illustrate how the gates **106**/**108** and the magnet line **121** may be patterned (while FIG. **1** illustrates a quantum dot device **100** taken along the section D-D of FIG. **3**). Although FIG. **1** indicates that the cross-section illustrated in FIG. **2** is taken through the fin **104-1**, an analogous cross-section taken through the fin **104-2** may be identical, and thus the discussion of FIG. **2** refers generally to the "fin **104**."

The quantum dot device **100** may include a base **102** and multiple fins **104** extending away from the base **102**. The base **102** and the fins **104** may include a substrate and a quantum well stack (not shown in FIGS. **1-3**, but discussed below with reference to the substrate **144** and the quantum well stack **146**), distributed in any of a number of ways between the base **102** and the fins **104**. The base **102** may include at least some of the substrate, and the fins **104** may each include a quantum well layer of the quantum well stack (discussed below with reference to the quantum well layer **152**). Examples of base/fin arrangements are discussed below with reference to the base fin arrangements **158** of FIGS. **40-46**.

Although only two fins, **104-1** and **104-2**, are shown in FIGS. **1-3**, this is simply for ease of illustration, and more than two fins **104** may be included in the quantum dot device **100**. In some embodiments, the total number of fins **104** included in the quantum dot device **100** is an even number, with the fins **104** organized into pairs including one active fin **104** and one read fin **104**, as discussed in detail below. When the quantum dot device **100** includes more than two fins **104**, the fins **104** may be arranged in pairs in a line (e.g., 2N fins total may be arranged in a 1×2N line, or a 2×N line) or in pairs in a larger array (e.g., 2N fins total may be arranged as a 4×N/2 array, a 6×N/3 array, etc.). The discussion herein will largely focus on a single pair of fins **104** for ease of illustration, but all the teachings of the present disclosure apply to quantum dot devices **100** with more fins **104**.

As noted above, each of the fins **104** may include a quantum well layer (not shown in FIGS. **1-3**, but discussed below with reference to the quantum well layer **152**). The quantum well layer included in the fins **104** may be arranged normal to the z-direction, and may provide a layer in which a two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) may form to enable the generation of a quantum dot during operation of the quantum dot device **100**, as discussed in further detail below. The quantum well layer itself may provide a geometric constraint on the z-location of quantum dots in the fins **104**, and the limited extent of the fins **104** (and therefore the quantum well layer) in the y-direction may provide a geometric constraint on the y-location of quantum dots in the fins **104**. To control the x-location of quantum dots in the fins **104**, voltages may be applied to gates disposed on the fins **104** to adjust the energy profile along the fins **104** in the x-direction and thereby constrain the x-location of quantum dots within quantum wells (discussed in detail below with reference to the gates **106**/**108**). The dimensions of the fins **104** may take any suitable values. For example, in some embodiments, the fins **104** may each have a width **162** between 7 nanometers and 30 nanometers. In some embodiments, the fins **104** may each have a vertical dimension **164** between 150 nanometers and 400 nanometers (e.g., between 250 nanometers and 350 nanometers, or equal to 300 nanometers).

The fins **104** may be arranged in parallel, as illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **3**. In some embodiments, the fins **104** may be spaced apart by a distance **160** between 60 nanometers and 250 nanometers. An electrically insulating material **128** may be disposed between the fins **104**. In some embodiments, the insulating material **128** may be a nitride (e.g., silicon nitride or another nitride). In some embodiments, the insulating material **128** may include germanium, carbon, or phosphorous. In some embodiments, the insulating material **128** may include silicon oxide, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, silicon oxynitride, or silicon oxycarbide.

In some embodiments, the insulating material **128** may include a carbosilane dielectric. A carbosilane dielectric may be a dielectric film that includes crosslinked cyclic carbosilanes. A cyclic carbosilane may have a ring structure including carbon and silicon. In some embodiments, a carbosilane dielectric may have a carbon content between 45 atomic-percent and 60 atomic-percent, a silicon content between 25 atomic-percent and 35 atomic-percent, and an oxygen content between 10 atomic-percent and 20 atomic-percent. Some carbosilane dielectrics that may be included in the insulating material **128** may have a k-value between 1.6 and 2.5. Some carbosilane dielectrics may have a porosity between 5 percent and 60 percent (e.g., between 35 percent and 50 percent).

Multiple gates may be disposed on each of the fins **104**, and as illustrated in FIG. **1**, may extend down the "exterior" side faces of the fins **104** so as to partially "wrap" around the tops of the fins **104**. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **2**, three gates **106** and two gates **108** are shown as distributed on the top of the fin **104**. This particular number of gates is simply illustrative, and any suitable number of gates may be used. Additionally, as discussed below with reference to FIG. **49**, multiple groups of gates (like the gates illustrated in FIG. **2**) may be disposed on the fin **104**.

As shown in FIG. **2**, the gate **108-1** may be disposed between the gates **106-1** and **106-2**, and the gate **108-2** may be disposed between the gates **106-2** and **106-3**. Each of the gates **106**/**108** may include a gate dielectric **114**; in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **2**, the gate dielectric **114** for all of the gates **106**/**108** is provided by a common layer of gate dielectric material. In other embodiments, the gate dielectric **114** for each of the gates **106**/**108** may be provided by separate portions of gate dielectric **114** (e.g., as discussed below with reference to FIGS. **50-53**). In some embodiments, the gate dielectric **114** may be a multilayer gate dielectric (e.g., with multiple materials used to improve the interface between the fin **104** and the corresponding gate metal). The gate dielectric **114** may be, for example, silicon oxide, aluminum oxide, or a high-k dielectric, such as hafnium oxide. More generally, the gate dielectric **114** may include elements such as hafnium, silicon, oxygen, titanium, tantalum, lanthanum, aluminum, zirconium, barium, strontium, yttrium, lead, scandium, niobium, and zinc. Examples of materials that may be used in the gate dielectric **114** may include, but are not limited to, hafnium oxide, hafnium silicon oxide, lanthanum oxide, lanthanum aluminum oxide, zirconium oxide, zirconium silicon oxide, tantalum oxide, titanium oxide, barium strontium titanium oxide, barium titanium oxide, strontium titanium oxide, yttrium oxide, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum silicon oxide, lead scandium tantalum oxide, and lead zinc niobate. In

some embodiments, an annealing process may be carried out on the gate dielectric **114** to improve the quality of the gate dielectric **114**.

Each of the gates **106** may include a gate metal **110** and a hardmask **116**. The hardmask **116** may be formed of silicon nitride, silicon carbide, or another suitable material. The gate metal **110** may be disposed between the hardmask **116** and the gate dielectric **114**, and the gate dielectric **114** may be disposed between the gate metal **110** and the fin **104**. Only one portion of the hardmask **116** is labeled in FIG. **2** for ease of illustration. In some embodiments, the gate metal **110** may be a superconductor, such as aluminum, titanium nitride (e.g., deposited via atomic layer deposition (ALD)), or niobium titanium nitride. In some embodiments, the hardmask **116** may not be present in the quantum dot device **100** (e.g., a hardmask like the hardmask **116** may be removed during processing, as discussed below). The sides of the gate metal **110** may be substantially parallel, as shown in FIG. **2**, and insulating spacers **134** may be disposed on the sides of the gate metal **110** and the hardmask **116**. As illustrated in FIG. **2**, the spacers **134** may be thicker closer to the fin **104** and thinner farther away from the fin **104**. In some embodiments, the spacers **134** may have a convex shape. The spacers **134** may be formed of any suitable material, such as a carbon-doped oxide, silicon nitride, silicon oxide, or other carbides or nitrides (e.g., silicon carbide, silicon nitride doped with carbon, and silicon oxynitride). The gate metal **110** may be any suitable metal, such as titanium nitride.

Each of the gates **108** may include a gate metal **112** and a hardmask **118**. The hardmask **118** may be formed of silicon nitride, silicon carbide, or another suitable material. The gate metal **112** may be disposed between the hardmask **118** and the gate dielectric **114**, and the gate dielectric **114** may be disposed between the gate metal **112** and the fin **104**. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **2**, the hardmask **118** may extend over the hardmask **116** (and over the gate metal **110** of the gates **106**), while in other embodiments, the hardmask **118** may not extend over the gate metal **110**. In some embodiments, the hardmask **118** may not be present in the quantum dot device **100** (e.g., a hardmask like the hardmask **118** may be removed during processing, as discussed below).

In some embodiments, the gate metal **112** and the gate metal **110** may have the same material structure; in other embodiments, the gate metal **112** may have a different material structure from the gate metal **110**. As used herein, two materials may have a same "material structure" when their chemical composition and internal strain are approximately the same; two materials may have a different "material structure" when their chemical composition and/or their internal strain differ. As used herein, a "relaxed" material may be a material that is substantially free from compressive or tensile strain, while a "strained" material may be a material exhibiting compressive or tensile strain. In particular, in some embodiments, the material structures of the gate metal **110** and **112** may be different and may be selected so as to induce strain in the underlying material layers (including the quantum well layer **152**, discussed below).

The strain induced in the underlying material layers by the gate metal **110/112** may not be uniform through these underlying material layers, but may vary along the material layers depending upon the relative location below the gate metal **110/112**. For example, the region of a quantum well layer **152** below the gate metal **110** may be tensilely strained, while the region below the gate metal **112** may be compressively strained (or vice versa). In some embodiments, the region of a quantum well layer **152** below the gate metal **110** may be tensilely (compressively) strained, and the region below the gate metal **112** may be tensilely (compressively) strained as well, but by a different amount. The gate metals **110** and **112** may be selected to achieve a particular differential strain landscape in the underlying material layers (e.g., in the quantum well layer **152**) that may improve the electric field control of the potential energies in these material layers (e.g., the "barrier" and "plunger" potentials, as discussed below).

In some embodiments, the gate metal **110** and or the gate metal **112** itself may be strained (e.g., with strain induced during deposition, as known in the art). In other embodiments, the differential strain induced in the quantum well layer **152** may be a function of the interaction between the gate metals **110/112** and the adjacent materials (e.g., the gate dielectric **114**, a barrier layer **156** (discussed below), etc.).

Differential strain may be induced in the quantum well layer **152** by the gate metal **110/112** in a number of ways. For example, differential strain may be induced in the quantum well layer **152** when the gate metal **110** is formed of different metal than the gate metal **112**. For example, in some embodiments, the gate metal **110** may be a superconductor while the gate metal **112** is a non-superconductor (or vice versa). In some embodiments, the gate metal **110** may be titanium nitride while the gate metal **112** is a metal different than titanium nitride (e.g., aluminum or niobium titanium nitride) (or vice versa). In some embodiments, the gate metal **110** and the gate metal **112** may be different non-magnetic metals.

Even when the gate metal **110** and the gate metal **112** include the same metal, differential strain may be induced in the quantum well layer **152** (and other intervening material layers) when the gate metal **110** and the gate metal **112** are deposited under different conditions (e.g., precursors, time, temperature, pressure, deposition technique, etc.). For example, the gate metal **110** and the gate metal **112** may be deposited using the same technique (e.g., ALD, electroless deposition, electroplating, or sputtering), but the parameters and/or materials of these deposition processes may be different, resulting in different structures of the gate metals **110/112** and therefore differential strain in the underlying material layers. In some embodiments, the thin film deposition of the gate metals **110/112** may induce strain in the underlying quantum well layer **152**.

Although various ones of the accompanying figures illustrate "alternating" gate metals **110** and **112**, a quantum dot device may include more than two different gate metals that have different material structures, and these different gate metals may be arranged in any desired manner to achieve a desired strain landscape in the underlying material layers. For example, in some embodiments, three or more gate metals with different material structures may be used in place of the gate metals **110/112** to achieve a desired strain landscape in a quantum well layer **152**. In still other embodiments, the gate metals **110** and **112** may not induce strain in an underlying quantum well layer **152**.

The gate **108-1** may extend between the proximate spacers **134** on the sides of the gate **106-1** and the gate **106-2**, as shown in FIG. **2**. In some embodiments, the gate metal **112** of the gate **108-1** may extend between the spacers **134** on the sides of the gate **106-1** and the gate **106-2**. Thus, the gate metal **112** of the gate **108-1** may have a shape that is substantially complementary to the shape of the spacers **134**, as shown. Similarly, the gate **108-2** may extend between the proximate spacers **134** on the sides of the gate **106-2** and the gate **106-3**. In some embodiments in which the gate dielectric **114** is not a layer shared commonly between the gates

108 and 106, but instead is separately deposited on the fin 104 between the spacers 134 (e.g., as discussed below with reference to FIGS. 50-53), the gate dielectric 114 may extend at least partially up the sides of the spacers 134, and the gate metal 112 may extend between the portions of gate dielectric 114 on the spacers 134. The gate metal 112, like the gate metal 110, may be any suitable metal, such as titanium nitride.

The dimensions of the gates 106/108 may take any suitable values. For example, in some embodiments, the z-height 166 of the gate metal 110 may be between 40 nanometers and 75 nanometers (e.g., approximately 50 nanometers); the z-height of the gate metal 112 may be in the same range. In embodiments like the ones illustrated in FIG. 2, the z-height of the gate metal 112 may be greater than the z-height of the gate metal 110. In some embodiments, the length 168 of the gate metal 110 (i.e., in the x-direction) may be between 20 nanometers and 40 nanometers (e.g., 30 nanometers). In some embodiments, the distance 170 between adjacent ones of the gates 106 (e.g., as measured from the gate metal 110 of one gate 106 to the gate metal 110 of an adjacent gate 106 in the x-direction, as illustrated in FIG. 2) may be between 40 nanometers and 60 nanometers (e.g., 50 nanometers). In some embodiments, the thickness 172 of the spacers 134 may be between 1 nanometer and 10 nanometers (e.g., between 3 nanometers and 5 nanometers, between 4 nanometers and 6 nanometers, or between 4 nanometers and 7 nanometers). The length of the gate metal 112 (i.e., in the x-direction) may depend on the dimensions of the gates 106 and the spacers 134, as illustrated in FIG. 2.

As indicated in FIG. 1, the gates 106/108 on one fin 104 may extend over the insulating material 128 beyond their respective fins 104 and towards the other fin 104, but may be isolated from their counterpart gates by the intervening insulating material 128 and spacers 134. Thus, the gates 106/108 on a fin 104 may not substantially wrap around the "interior" face of the fin 104 (i.e., the face of the fin 104 that is closest to another parallel fin 104). However, as noted above, the gates 106/108 may extend down and be proximate to the "exterior" faces of the fins 104 by a distance 151. The distance 151 may take any suitable value; for example, in some embodiments, the distance 151 may be between 10 nanometers and 100 nanometers (e.g., between 20 nanometers and 50 nanometers). In some embodiments, the distance 151 may be large enough for the gates 106/108 to extend down the exterior face of the fin 104 at least to a depth of quantum well layer 152 in the fin 104 (e.g., to a depth that is below the top surface of the quantum well layer 152); an example location for the quantum well layer 152 is shown in FIG. 1 with a series of stars. Partially "wrapping" the exterior faces of the tops of the fins 104 may allow the gates 106/108 to come closer to (or contact) the quantum well layer 152 in the fins 104 (discussed below), improving electrostatic control of quantum dots 142 that form in the quantum well layer 152 relative to embodiments in which the gates 106/108 are "farther away" from the quantum well layer 152. Further, by limiting the degree to which the gates 106/108 on a fin 104 wrap down the "interior" faces of the fins 104 (e.g., having no wrapping, as shown in FIG. 1, or wrapping less than 5 nanometers or less than 3 nanometers), quantum dots 142 that form in the fin 104-1 may not be shielded from desired interactions with quantum dots 142 that form in the fin 104-2 (and vice versa). For example, the gates 106/108 on the fin 104, if they wrap down the "interior" faces of the fins 104, may not wrap down the interior faces of the fins 104 far enough to reach the depth of the quantum well layer 152 in the fins 104. Thus, a "partially wrapped" arrangement of gates 106/108, as illustrated in FIG. 1, may improve electrostatic control of quantum dots 142 while permitting desired quantum interactions across different fins 104.

Although all of the gates 106 are illustrated in the accompanying drawings as having the same length 168 of the gate metal 110, in some embodiments, the "outermost" gates 106 (e.g., the gates 106-1 and 106-3 of the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2) may have a greater length 168 than the "inner" gates 106 (e.g., the gate 106-2 in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2). Such longer "outside" gates 106 may provide spatial separation between the doped regions 140 and the areas under the gates 108 and the inner gates 106 in which quantum dots 142 may form, and thus may reduce the perturbations to the potential energy landscape under the gates 108 and the inner gates 106 caused by the doped regions 140.

As shown in FIG. 2, the gates 106 and 108 may be alternatingly arranged along the fin 104 in the x-direction. During operation of the quantum dot device 100, voltages may be applied to the gates 106/108 to adjust the potential energy in the quantum well layer (not shown) in the fin 104 to create quantum wells of varying depths in which quantum dots 142 may form. Only one quantum dot 142 is labeled with a reference numeral in FIGS. 2 and 3 for ease of illustration, but five are indicated as dotted circles in each fin 104. The location of the quantum dots 142 in FIG. 2 is not intended to indicate a particular geometric positioning of the quantum dots 142. The spacers 134 may themselves provide "passive" barriers between quantum wells under the gates 106/108 in the quantum well layer, and the voltages applied to different ones of the gates 106/108 may adjust the potential energy under the gates 106/108 in the quantum well layer; decreasing the potential energy may form quantum wells, while increasing the potential energy may form quantum barriers.

The fins 104 may include doped regions 140 that may serve as a reservoir of charge carriers for the quantum dot device 100. For example, an n-type doped region 140 may supply electrons for electron-type quantum dots 142, and a p-type doped region 140 may supply holes for hole-type quantum dots 142. In some embodiments, an interface material 141 may be disposed at a surface of a doped region 140, as shown. The interface material 141 may facilitate electrical coupling between a conductive contact (e.g., a conductive via 136, as discussed below) and the doped region 140. The interface material 141 may be any suitable metal-semiconductor ohmic contact material; for example, in embodiments in which the doped region 140 includes silicon, the interface material 141 may include nickel silicide, aluminum silicide, titanium silicide, molybdenum silicide, cobalt silicide, tungsten silicide, or platinum silicide (e.g., as discussed below with reference to FIGS. 22-23). In some embodiments, the interface material 141 may be a non-silicide compound, such as titanium nitride. In some embodiments, the interface material 141 may be a metal (e.g., aluminum, tungsten, or indium).

The quantum dot devices 100 disclosed herein may be used to form electron-type or hole-type quantum dots 142. Note that the polarity of the voltages applied to the gates 106/108 to form quantum wells/barriers depends on the charge carriers used in the quantum dot device 100. In embodiments in which the charge carriers are electrons (and thus the quantum dots 142 are electron-type quantum dots), amply negative voltages applied to a gate 106/108 may increase the potential barrier under the gate 106/108, and

amply positive voltages applied to a gate **106/108** may decrease the potential barrier under the gate **106/108** (thereby forming a potential well in which an electron-type quantum dot **142** may form). In embodiments in which the charge carriers are holes (and thus the quantum dots **142** are hole-type quantum dots), amply positive voltages applied to a gate **106/108** may increase the potential barrier under the gate **106/108**, and amply negative voltages applied to a gate **106** and **108** may decrease the potential barrier under the gate **106/108** (thereby forming a potential well in which a hole-type quantum dot **142** may form). The quantum dot devices **100** disclosed herein may be used to form electron-type or hole-type quantum dots.

Voltages may be applied to each of the gates **106** and **108** separately to adjust the potential energy in the quantum well layer under the gates **106** and **108**, and thereby control the formation of quantum dots **142** under each of the gates **106** and **108**. Additionally, the relative potential energy profiles under different ones of the gates **106** and **108** allow the quantum dot device **100** to tune the potential interaction between quantum dots **142** under adjacent gates. For example, if two adjacent quantum dots **142** (e.g., one quantum dot **142** under a gate **106** and another quantum dot **142** under a gate **108**) are separated by only a short potential barrier, the two quantum dots **142** may interact more strongly than if they were separated by a taller potential barrier. Since the depth of the potential wells/height of the potential barriers under each gate **106/108** may be adjusted by adjusting the voltages on the respective gates **106/108**, the differences in potential between adjacent gates **106/108** may be adjusted, and thus the interaction tuned.

In some applications, the gates **108** may be used as plunger gates to enable the formation of quantum dots **142** under the gates **108**, while the gates **106** may be used as barrier gates to adjust the potential barrier between quantum dots **142** formed under adjacent gates **108**. In other applications, the gates **108** may be used as barrier gates, while the gates **106** are used as plunger gates. In other applications, quantum dots **142** may be formed under all of the gates **106** and **108**, or under any desired subset of the gates **106** and **108**.

Conductive vias and lines may make contact with the gates **106/108**, and to the doped regions **140**, to enable electrical connection to the gates **106/108** and the doped regions **140** to be made in desired locations. As shown in FIGS. **1-3**, the gates **106** may extend away from the fins **104**, and conductive vias **120** may contact the gates **106** (and are drawn in dashed lines in FIG. **2** to indicate their location behind the plane of the drawing). The conductive vias **120** may extend through the hardmask **116** and the hardmask **118** to contact the gate metal **110** of the gates **106**. The gates **108** may extend away from the fins **104**, and conductive vias **122** may contact the gates **108** (also drawn in dashed lines in FIG. **2** to indicate their location behind the plane of the drawing). The conductive vias **122** may extend through the hardmask **118** to contact the gate metal **112** of the gates **108**. Conductive vias **136** may contact the interface material **141** and may thereby make electrical contact with the doped regions **140**. The quantum dot device **100** may include further conductive vias and/or lines (not shown) to make electrical contact to the gates **106/108** and/or the doped regions **140**, as desired. The conductive vias and lines included in a quantum dot device **100** may include any suitable materials, such as copper, tungsten (deposited, e.g., by CVD), or a superconductor (e.g., aluminum, tin, titanium

nitride, niobium titanium nitride, tantalum, niobium, or other niobium compounds such as niobium tin and niobium germanium).

During operation, a bias voltage may be applied to the doped regions **140** (e.g., via the conductive vias **136** and the interface material **141**) to cause current to flow through the doped regions **140**. When the doped regions **140** are doped with an n-type material, this voltage may be positive; when the doped regions **140** are doped with a p-type material, this voltage may be negative. The magnitude of this bias voltage may take any suitable value (e.g., between 0.25 volts and 2 volts).

The quantum dot device **100** may include one or more magnet lines **121**. For example, a single magnet line **121** is illustrated in FIGS. **1-3** proximate to the fin **104-1**. The magnet line **121** may be formed of a conductive material, and may be used to conduct current pulses that generate magnetic fields to influence the spin states of one or more of the quantum dots **142** that may form in the fins **104**. In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may conduct a pulse to reset (or "scramble") nuclear and/or quantum dot spins. In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may conduct a pulse to initialize an electron in a quantum dot in a particular spin state. In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may conduct current to provide a continuous, oscillating magnetic field to which the spin of a qubit may couple. The magnet line **121** may provide any suitable combination of these embodiments, or any other appropriate functionality.

In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may be formed of copper. In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may be formed of a superconductor, such as aluminum. The magnet line **121** illustrated in FIGS. **1-3** is non-coplanar with the fins **104**, and is also non-coplanar with the gates **106/108**. In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may be spaced apart from the gates **106/108** by a distance **167**. The distance **167** may take any suitable value (e.g., based on the desired strength of magnetic field interaction with the quantum dots **142**); in some embodiments, the distance **167** may be between 25 nanometers and 1 micron (e.g., between 50 nanometers and 200 nanometers).

In some embodiments, the magnet line **121** may be formed of a magnetic material. For example, a magnetic material (such as cobalt) may be deposited in a trench in the insulating material **130** to provide a permanent magnetic field in the quantum dot device **100**.

The magnet line **121** may have any suitable dimensions. For example, the magnet line **121** may have a thickness **169** between 25 nanometers and 100 nanometers. The magnet line **121** may have a width **171** between 25 nanometers and 100 nanometers. In some embodiments, the width **171** and thickness **169** of a magnet line **121** may be equal to the width and thickness, respectively, of other conductive lines in the quantum dot device **100** (not shown) used to provide electrical interconnects, as known in the art. The magnet line **121** may have a length **175** that may depend on the number and dimensions of the gates **106/108** that are to form quantum dots **142** with which the magnet line **121** is to interact. The magnet line **121** illustrated in FIGS. **1-3** (and the magnet lines **121** illustrated in FIGS. **34-36** below) are substantially linear, but this need not be the case; the magnet lines **121** disclosed herein may take any suitable shape. Conductive vias **123** may contact the magnet line **121**.

The conductive vias **120**, **122**, **136**, and **123** may be electrically isolated from each other by an insulating material **130**. The insulating material **130** may be any suitable material, such as an interlayer dielectric (ILD). Examples of the insulating material **130** may include silicon oxide, sili-

con nitride, aluminum oxide, carbon-doped oxide, and/or silicon oxynitride. As known in the art of integrated circuit manufacturing, conductive vias and lines may be formed in an iterative process in which layers of structures are formed on top of each other. In some embodiments, the conductive vias **120/122/136/123** may have a width that is 20 nanometers or greater at their widest point (e.g., 30 nanometers), and a pitch of 80 nanometers or greater (e.g., 100 nanometers). In some embodiments, conductive lines (not shown) included in the quantum dot device **100** may have a width that is 100 nanometers or greater, and a pitch of 100 nanometers or greater. The particular arrangement of conductive vias shown in FIGS. **1-3** is simply illustrative, and any electrical routing arrangement may be implemented.

As discussed above, the structure of the fin **104-1** may be the same as the structure of the fin **104-2**; similarly, the construction of gates **106/108** on the fin **104-1** may be the same as the construction of gates **106/108** on the fin **104-2**. The gates **106/108** on the fin **104-1** may be mirrored by corresponding gates **106/108** on the parallel fin **104-2**, and the insulating material **128** may separate the gates **106/108** on the different fins **104-1** and **104-2**. In particular, quantum dots **142** formed in the fin **104-1** (under the gates **106/108**) may have counterpart quantum dots **142** in the fin **104-2** (under the corresponding gates **106/108**). In some embodiments, the quantum dots **142** in the fin **104-1** may be used as "active" quantum dots in the sense that these quantum dots **142** act as qubits and are controlled (e.g., by voltages applied to the gates **106/108** of the fin **104-1**) to perform quantum computations. The quantum dots **142** in the fin **104-2** may be used as "read" quantum dots in the sense that these quantum dots **142** may sense the quantum state of the quantum dots **142** in the fin **104-1** by detecting the electric field generated by the charge in the quantum dots **142** in the fin **104-1**, and may convert the quantum state of the quantum dots **142** in the fin **104-1** into electrical signals that may be detected by the gates **106/108** on the fin **104-2**. Each quantum dot **142** in the fin **104-1** may be read by its corresponding quantum dot **142** in the fin **104-2**. Thus, the quantum dot device **100** enables both quantum computation and the ability to read the results of a quantum computation.

The quantum dot devices **100** disclosed herein may be manufactured using any suitable techniques. FIGS. **4-33** illustrate various example stages in the manufacture of the quantum dot device **100** of FIGS. **1-3**, in accordance with various embodiments. Although the particular manufacturing operations discussed below with reference to FIGS. **4-33** are illustrated as manufacturing a particular embodiment of the quantum dot device **100**, these operations may be applied to manufacture many different embodiments of the quantum dot device **100**, as discussed herein. Any of the elements discussed below with reference to FIGS. **4-33** may take the form of any of the embodiments of those elements discussed above (or otherwise disclosed herein).

FIG. **4** illustrates a cross-sectional view of an assembly **200** including a substrate **144**. The substrate **144** may include any suitable semiconductor material or materials. In some embodiments, the substrate **144** may include a semiconductor material. For example, the substrate **144** may include silicon (e.g., may be formed from a silicon wafer). Various embodiments of the substrate **144** are discussed below with reference to FIGS. **37-39**.

FIG. **5** illustrates a cross-sectional view of an assembly **202** subsequent to providing a quantum well stack **146** on the substrate **144** of the assembly **200** (FIG. **4**). The quantum well stack **146** may include a quantum well layer (not shown) in which a 2DEG may form during operation of the quantum dot device **100**. Various embodiments of the quantum well stack **146** are discussed below with reference to FIGS. **37-39**.

FIG. **6** illustrates a cross-sectional view of an assembly **204** subsequent to forming fins **104** in the assembly **202** (FIG. **5**). The fins **104** may extend from a base **102**, and may be formed in the assembly **202** by patterning and then etching the assembly **202**, as known in the art. For example, a combination of dry and wet etch chemistry may be used to form the fins **104**, and the appropriate chemistry may depend on the materials included in the assembly **202**, as known in the art. At least some of the substrate **144** may be included in the base **102**, and at least some of the quantum well stack **146** may be included in the fins **104**. In particular, the quantum well layer (not shown) of the quantum well stack **146** may be included in the fins **104**. Example arrangements in which the quantum well stack **146** and the substrate **144** are differently included in the base **102** and the fins **104** are discussed below with reference to FIGS. **40-46**.

FIG. **7** illustrates a cross-sectional view of an assembly **206** subsequent to forming an insulating material **128**. The insulating material **128** may take the form of any of the embodiments disclosed herein (e.g., an oxide, a nitride, a carbosilane, etc.). As initially deposited, the insulating material **128** may extend over the fins **104**.

FIG. **8** illustrates a cross-sectional view of an assembly **208** subsequent to planarizing the assembly **206** (FIG. **7**) to remove the insulating material **128** above the fins **104**, and then recessing the insulating material **128** in the areas "exterior" to the fins **104** (while leaving the "interior" insulating material **128** at approximately the same height as the fins **104**). In some embodiments, the assembly **206** may be planarized using a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) technique. The depth of the recess of the insulating material **128** may be equal to the distance **151** discussed above. In some embodiments, the "exterior" insulating material **128** may be selectively recessed by providing and patterning a mask material that covers at least the "interior" insulating material **128**, etching the exposed "exterior" insulating material **128**, and then removing the mask material.

FIG. **9** is a perspective view of at least a portion of the assembly **208**, showing the fins **104** extending from the base **102** and separated by the "interior" insulating material **128**. The cross-sectional views of FIGS. **4-8** are taken parallel to the plane of the page of the perspective view of FIG. **9**. FIG. **10** is another cross-sectional view of the assembly **208**, taken along the dashed line along the fin **104-1** in FIG. **9**. The cross-sectional views illustrated in FIGS. **11-24**, **26**, **28**, **30**, and **32** are taken along the same cross-section as FIG. **10**. The cross-sectional views illustrated in FIGS. **25**, **27**, **29**, **31**, and **33** are taken along the same cross-section as FIG. **8**.

FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **210** subsequent to forming a gate stack **174** on the fins **104** of the assembly **208** (FIGS. **8-10**). The gate stack **174** may include the gate dielectric **114**, the gate metal **110**, and a hardmask **116**. The hardmask **116** may be formed of an electrically insulating material, such as silicon nitride or carbon-doped nitride.

FIG. **12** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **212** subsequent to patterning the hardmask **116** of the assembly **210** (FIG. **11**). The pattern applied to the hardmask **116** may correspond to the locations for the gates **106**, as discussed below. The hardmask **116** may be patterned by applying a resist, patterning the resist using lithography, and then etching the hardmask (using dry etching or any appropriate technique).

FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **214** subsequent to etching the assembly **212** (FIG. **12**) to remove the gate metal **110** that is not protected by the patterned hardmask **116** to form the gates **106**. In some embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. **13**, the gate dielectric **114** may remain after the gate metal **110** is etched away; in other embodiments, the gate dielectric **114** may also be etched during the etching of the gate metal **110**. Examples of such embodiments are discussed below with reference to FIGS. **50-53**.

FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **216** subsequent to providing spacer material **132** on the assembly **214** (FIG. **13**). The spacer material **132** may include any of the materials discussed above with reference to the spacers **134**, for example, and may be deposited using any suitable technique. For example, the spacer material **132** may be a nitride material (e.g., silicon nitride) deposited by sputtering.

FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **218** subsequent to etching the spacer material **132** of the assembly **216** (FIG. **14**), leaving spacers **134** formed of the spacer material **132** on the sides of the gates **106** (e.g., on the sides of the hardmask **116** and the gate metal **110**). The etching of the spacer material **132** may be an anisotropic etch, etching the spacer material **132** "downward" to remove the spacer material **132** on top of the gates **106** and in some of the area between the gates **106**, while leaving the spacers **134** on the sides of the gates **106**. In some embodiments, the anisotropic etch may be a dry etch.

FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **220** subsequent to providing the gate metal **112** on the assembly **218** (FIG. **15**). The gate metal **112** may fill the areas between adjacent ones of the gates **106**, and may extend over the tops of the gates **106**.

FIG. **17** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **222** subsequent to planarizing the assembly **220** (FIG. **16**) to remove the gate metal **112** above the gates **106**. In some embodiments, the assembly **220** may be planarized using a CMP technique. Some of the remaining gate metal **112** may fill the areas between adjacent ones of the gates **106**, while other portions **150** of the remaining gate metal **112** may be located "outside" of the gates **106**.

FIG. **18** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **224** subsequent to providing a hardmask **118** on the planarized surface of the assembly **222** (FIG. **17**). The hardmask **118** may be formed of any of the materials discussed above with reference to the hardmask **116**, for example.

FIG. **19** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **226** subsequent to patterning the hardmask **118** of the assembly **224** (FIG. **18**). The pattern applied to the hardmask **118** may extend over the hardmask **116**, over the gate metal **110** of the gates **106**, and over the locations for the gates **108** (as illustrated in FIG. **2**). The hardmask **118** may be non-coplanar with the hardmask **116**, as illustrated in FIG. **19**. The hardmask **118** illustrated in FIG. **19** may thus be a common, continuous portion of hardmask **118** that extends over all of the hardmask **116**. The hardmask **118** may be patterned using any of the techniques discussed above with reference to the patterning of the hardmask **116**, for example.

FIG. **20** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **228** subsequent to etching the assembly **226** (FIG. **19**) to remove the portions **150** that are not protected by the patterned hardmask **118** to form the gates **108**. Portions of the hardmask **118** may remain on top of the hardmask **116**, as shown. The operations performed on the assembly **226** may include removing any gate dielectric **114** that is "exposed" on the fin **104**, as shown. The excess gate dielectric **114** may be removed using any suitable technique, such as chemical etching or silicon bombardment.

FIG. **21** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **230** subsequent to doping the fins **104** of the assembly **228** (FIG. **20**) to form doped regions **140** in the portions of the fins **104** "outside" of the gates **106/108**. The type of dopant used to form the doped regions **140** may depend on the type of quantum dot desired, as discussed above. In some embodiments, the doping may be performed by ion implantation. For example, when the quantum dot **142** is to be an electron-type quantum dot **142**, the doped regions **140** may be formed by ion implantation of phosphorous, arsenic, or another n-type material. When the quantum dot **142** is to be a hole-type quantum dot **142**, the doped regions **140** may be formed by ion implantation of boron or another p-type material. An annealing process that activates the dopants and causes them to diffuse farther into the fins **104** may follow the ion implantation process. The depth of the doped regions **140** may take any suitable value; for example, in some embodiments, the doped regions **140** may extend into the fin **104** to a depth **115** between 500 Angstroms and 1000 Angstroms.

The outer spacers **134** on the outer gates **106** may provide a doping boundary, limiting diffusion of the dopant from the doped regions **140** into the area under the gates **106/108**. As shown, the doped regions **140** may extend under the adjacent outer spacers **134**. In some embodiments, the doped regions **140** may extend past the outer spacers **134** and under the gate metal **110** of the outer gates **106**, may extend only to the boundary between the outer spacers **134** and the adjacent gate metal **110**, or may terminate under the outer spacers **134** and not reach the boundary between the outer spacers **134** and the adjacent gate metal **110**. The doping concentration of the doped regions **140** may, in some embodiments, be between $10^{17}/cm^3$ and $10^{20}/cm^3$.

FIG. **22** is a cross-sectional side view of an assembly **232** subsequent to providing a layer of nickel or other material **143** over the assembly **230** (FIG. **21**). The nickel or other material **143** may be deposited on the assembly **230** using any suitable technique (e.g., a plating technique, CVD, or ALD).

FIG. **23** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **234** subsequent to annealing the assembly **232** (FIG. **22**) to cause the material **143** to interact with the doped regions **140** to form the interface material **141**, then removing the unreacted material **143**. When the doped regions **140** include silicon and the material **143** includes nickel, for example, the interface material **141** may be nickel silicide. Materials other than nickel may be deposited in the operations discussed above with reference to FIG. **22** in order to form other interface materials **141**, including titanium, aluminum, molybdenum, cobalt, tungsten, or platinum, for example. More generally, the interface material **141** of the assembly **234** may include any of the materials discussed herein with reference to the interface material **141**.

FIG. **24** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **236** subsequent to providing an insulating material **130** on the assembly **234** (FIG. **23**). The insulating material **130** may take any of the forms discussed above. For example, the insulating material **130** may be a dielectric material, such as silicon oxide. The insulating material **130** may be provided on the assembly **234** using any suitable technique, such as spin coating, CVD, or plasma-enhanced CVD (PECVD). In some embodiments, the insulating material **130** may be polished back after deposition, and before further processing. In some embodiments, the thickness **173** of the insulating material **130** provided on the assembly **236** (as

measured from the hardmask **118**, as indicated in FIG. **24**) may be between 50 nanometers and 1.2 microns (e.g., between 50 nanometers and 300 nanometers). FIG. **25** is another cross-sectional view of the assembly **236**, taken along the section C-C of FIG. **24**.

FIG. **26** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **238** subsequent to forming a trench **125** in the insulating material **130** of the assembly **236** (FIGS. **24** and **25**). The trench **125** may be formed using any desired techniques (e.g., resist patterning followed by etching), and may have a depth **127** and a width **129** that may take the form of any of the embodiments of the thickness **169** and the width **171**, respectively, discussed above with reference to the magnet line **121**. FIG. **27** is another cross-sectional view of the assembly **238**, taken along the section C-C of FIG. **26**. In some embodiments, the assembly **236** may be planarized to remove the hardmasks **116** and **118**, then additional insulating material **130** may be provided on the planarized surface before forming the trench **125**; in such an embodiment, the hardmasks **116** and **118** would not be present in the quantum dot device **100**.

FIG. **28** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **240** subsequent to filling the trench **125** of the assembly **238** (FIGS. **26** and **27**) with a conductive material to form the magnet line **121**. The magnet line **121** may be formed using any desired techniques (e.g., plating followed by planarization, or a semi-additive process), and may take the form of any of the embodiments disclosed herein. FIG. **29** is another cross-sectional view of the assembly **240**, taken along the section C-C of FIG. **28**.

FIG. **30** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **242** subsequent to providing additional insulating material **130** on the assembly **240** (FIGS. **28** and **29**). The insulating material **130** provided on the assembly **240** may take any of the forms of the insulating material **130** discussed above. FIG. **31** is another cross-sectional view of the assembly **242**, taken along the section C-C of FIG. **30**.

FIG. **32** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **244** subsequent to forming, in the assembly **242** (FIGS. **30** and **31**), conductive vias **120** through the insulating material **130** (and the hardmasks **116** and **118**) to contact the gate metal **110** of the gates **106**, conductive vias **122** through the insulating material **130** (and the hardmask **118**) to contact the gate metal **112** of the gates **108**, conductive vias **136** through the insulating material **130** to contact the interface material **141** of the doped regions **140**, and conductive vias **123** through the insulating material **130** to contact the magnet line **121**. FIG. **33** is another cross-sectional view of the assembly **244**, taken along the section C-C of FIG. **32**. Further conductive vias and/or lines may be formed in the assembly **244** using conventional interconnect techniques, if desired. The resulting assembly **244** may take the form of the quantum dot device **100** discussed above with reference to FIGS. **1-3**.

In the embodiment of the quantum dot device **100** illustrated in FIGS. **1-3**, the magnet line **121** is oriented parallel to the longitudinal axes of the fins **104**. In other embodiments, the magnet line **121** may not be oriented parallel to the longitudinal axes of the fins **104**. For example, FIGS. **34-36** are various cross-sectional views of an embodiment of a quantum dot device **100** having multiple magnet lines **121**, each proximate to the fins **104** and oriented perpendicular to the longitudinal axes of the fins **104**. Other than orientation, the magnet lines **121** of the embodiment of FIGS. **34-36** may take the form of any of the embodiments of the magnet line **121** discussed above. The other elements of the quantum dot devices **100** of FIGS. **34-36** may take the form of any of those elements discussed herein. The manufacturing operations discussed above with reference to FIGS. **4-33** may be used to manufacture the quantum dot device **100** of FIGS. **34-36**.

Although a single magnet line **121** is illustrated in FIGS. **1-3**, multiple magnet lines **121** may be included in that embodiment of the quantum dot device **100** (e.g., multiple magnet lines **121** parallel to the longitudinal axes of the fins **104**). For example, the quantum dot device **100** of FIGS. **1-3** may include a second magnet line **121** proximate to the fin **104-2** in a symmetric manner to the magnet line **121** illustrated proximate to the fin **104-1**. In some embodiments, multiple magnet lines **121** may be included in a quantum dot device **100**, and these magnet lines **121** may or may not be parallel to one another. For example, in some embodiments, a quantum dot device **100** may include two (or more) magnet lines **121** that are oriented perpendicular to each other (e.g., one or more magnet lines **121** oriented like those illustrated in FIGS. **1-3**, and one or more magnet lines **121** oriented like those illustrated in FIGS. **34-36**).

As discussed above, the base **102** and the fin **104** of a quantum dot device **100** may be formed from a substrate **144** and a quantum well stack **146** disposed on the substrate **144**. The quantum well stack **146** may include a quantum well layer in which a 2DEG may form during operation of the quantum dot device **100**. The quantum well stack **146** may take any of a number of forms, several of which are discussed below with reference to FIGS. **37-39**. The various layers in the quantum well stacks **146** discussed below may be grown on the substrate **144** (e.g., using epitaxial processes). Although the singular term "layer" may be used to refer to various components of the quantum well stack **146** of FIGS. **37-39**, any of the layers discussed below may include multiple materials arranged in any suitable manner. Layers other than the quantum well layer **152** in a quantum well stack **146** may have higher threshold voltages for conduction than the quantum well layer **152** so that when the quantum well layer **152** are biased at their threshold voltages, the quantum well layer **152** conducts and the other layers of the quantum well stack **146** do not. This may avoid parallel conduction in both the quantum well layer **152** and the other layers, and thus avoid compromising the strong mobility of the quantum well layer **152** with conduction in layers having inferior mobility. In some embodiments, silicon used in a quantum well stack **146** (e.g., in a quantum well layer **152**) may be grown from precursors enriched with the 28Si isotope. In some embodiments, germanium used in a quantum well stack **146** (e.g., in a quantum well layer **152**) may be grown from precursors enriched with the 70Ge, 72Ge, or 74Ge isotope. As noted above, different regions of a quantum well layer **152** of a quantum dot device **100** may be relaxed or strained (e.g., depending upon the differential material structure of the gate metals **110** and **112** proximate to those regions of the quantum well layer **152**). Further, when additional material layers in a quantum well stack are disposed between the quantum well layer **152** and the gate metal **110/112** (e.g., a barrier layer **156**, as discussed below), different regions of those material layers may be relaxed or strained depending upon the differential material structure of the gate metals **110** and **112** proximate to those regions of the material layers.

FIG. **37** is a cross-sectional view of a quantum well stack **146** on a substrate **144**. The quantum well stack **146** may include a buffer layer **154** on the substrate **144**, and a quantum well layer **152** on the buffer layer **154**. In some embodiments of the quantum dot device **100** including the arrangement of FIG. **37**, the gate dielectric **114** (not shown)

may be directly on the quantum well layer **152**. The quantum well layer **152** may be formed of a material such that, during operation of the quantum dot device **100**, a 2DEG may form in the quantum well layer **152** proximate to the upper surface of the quantum well layer **152**.

In some embodiments, the quantum well layer **152** of FIG. **37** may be formed of intrinsic silicon, and the gate dielectric **114** may be formed of silicon oxide; in such an arrangement, during use of the quantum dot device **100**, a 2DEG may form in the intrinsic silicon at the interface between the intrinsic silicon and the silicon oxide. Embodiments in which the quantum well layer **152** of FIG. **37** is formed of intrinsic silicon may be particularly advantageous for electron-type quantum dot devices **100**. In some embodiments, the quantum well layer **152** of FIG. **37** may be formed of intrinsic germanium, and the gate dielectric **114** may be formed of germanium oxide; in such an arrangement, during use of the quantum dot device **100**, a 2DEG may form in the intrinsic germanium at the interface between the intrinsic germanium and the germanium oxide. Such embodiments may be particularly advantageous for hole-type quantum dot devices **100**. In some embodiments, the quantum well layers **152** disclosed herein may be differentially strained, with its strain induced by the gate metal **110**/**112**, as discussed above; in other embodiments, the quantum well layers **152** may not be strained by the gate metal **110**/**112**.

The buffer layer **154** may be formed of the same material as the quantum well layer **152** (e.g., silicon or germanium), and may be present to trap defects that form in this material as it is grown on the substrate **144**. In some embodiments, the buffer layer **154** may be grown under different conditions (e.g., deposition temperature or growth rate) from the quantum well layer **152**. In particular, the quantum well layer **152** may be grown under conditions that achieve fewer defects than in the buffer layer **154**.

FIG. **38** is a cross-sectional view of an arrangement including a quantum well stack **146** that includes a buffer layer **154**, a barrier layer **156-1**, a quantum well layer **152**, and an additional barrier layer **156-2**. The barrier layer **156-1** (**156-2**) may provide a potential barrier between the quantum well layer **152** and the buffer layer **154** (gate dielectric **114**, not shown). In some embodiments in which the quantum well layer **152** includes silicon or germanium, the barrier layers **156** may include silicon germanium. The germanium content of this silicon germanium may be between 20 atomic-percent and 80 atomic-percent (e.g., between 30 atomic-percent and 70 atomic-percent).

In some embodiments of the arrangement of FIG. **38**, the buffer layer **154** and the barrier layer **156-1** may be formed of silicon germanium. In some such embodiments, the silicon germanium of the buffer layer **154** may have a germanium content that varies (e.g., continuously or in a stepwise manner) from the substrate **144** to the barrier layer **156-1**; for example, the silicon germanium of the buffer layer **154** may have a germanium content that varies from zero percent at the substrate to a nonzero percent (e.g., between 30 atomic-percent and 70 atomic-percent) at the barrier layer **156-1**. The barrier layer **156-1** may in turn have a germanium content equal to the nonzero percent. In other embodiments, the buffer layer **154** may have a germanium content equal to the germanium content of the barrier layer **156-1** but may be thicker than the barrier layer **156-1** to absorb the defects that arise during growth. In some embodiments of the quantum well stack **146** of FIG. **38**, the barrier layer **156-2** may be omitted.

FIG. **39** is a cross-sectional view of another example quantum well stack **146** on an example substrate **144**. The quantum well stack **146** of FIG. **39** may include an insulating layer **155** on the substrate **144**, a quantum well layer **152** on the insulating layer **155**, and a barrier layer **156** on the quantum well layer **152**. The presence of the insulating layer **155** may help confine carriers to the quantum well layer **152**, providing high valley splitting during operation.

In some embodiments, the substrate **144** of FIG. **39** may include silicon. The insulating layer **155** may include any suitable electrically insulating material. For example, in some embodiments, the insulating layer **155** may be an oxide (e.g., silicon oxide or hafnium oxide). The substrate **144**, the quantum well layer **152**, and/or the barrier layer **156** of FIG. **39** may take the form of any of the embodiments disclosed herein. In some embodiments, the quantum well layer **152** may be formed on the insulating layer **155** by a layer transfer technique. In some embodiments, the barrier layer **156** may be omitted from the quantum well stack **146** of FIG. **39**.

The thicknesses (i.e., z-heights) of the layers in the quantum well stacks **146** of FIGS. **37-39** may take any suitable values. For example, in some embodiments, the thickness of the quantum well layer **152** may be between 5 nanometers and 15 nanometers (e.g., approximately equal to 10 nanometers). In some embodiments, the thickness of a buffer layer **154** may be between 0.3 microns and 4 microns (e.g., between 0.3 microns and 2 microns, or approximately 0.5 microns). In some embodiments, the thickness of the barrier layers **156** may be between 0 nanometers and 300 nanometers. In some embodiments, the thickness of the insulating layer **155** in the quantum well stack **146** of FIG. **39** may be between 5 nanometers and 200 nanometers.

The substrate **144** and the quantum well stack **146** may be distributed between the base **102** and the fins **104** of the quantum dot device **100**, as discussed above. This distribution may occur in any of a number of ways. For example, FIGS. **40-46** illustrate example base/fin arrangements **158** that may be used in a quantum dot device **100**, in accordance with various embodiments.

In the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **40**, the quantum well stack **146** may be included in the fins **104**, but not in the base **102**. The substrate **144** may be included in the base **102**, but not in the fins **104**. When the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **40** is used in the manufacturing operations discussed with reference to FIGS. **5-6**, the fin etching may etch through the quantum well stack **146**, and stop when the substrate **144** is reached.

In the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **41**, the quantum well stack **146** may be included in the fins **104**, as well as in a portion of the base **102**. A substrate **144** may be included in the base **102** as well, but not in the fins **104**. When the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **41** is used in the manufacturing operations discussed with reference to FIGS. **5-6**, the fin etching may etch partially through the quantum well stack **146**, and stop before the substrate **144** is reached. FIG. **42** illustrates a particular embodiment of the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **41**. In the embodiment of FIG. **42**, the quantum well stack **146** of FIG. **37** is used; the base **102** includes the substrate **144** and a portion of the buffer layer **154** of the quantum well stack **146**, while the fins **104** include the remainder of the quantum well stack **146**.

In the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **43**, the quantum well stack **146** may be included in the fins **104**, but not the base **102**. The substrate **144** may be partially included in the fins **104**, as well as in the base **102**. When the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **43** is used in the manufacturing

operations discussed with reference to FIGS. **5-6**, the fin etching may etch through the quantum well stack **146** and into the substrate **144** before stopping. FIG. **44** illustrates a particular embodiment of the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **43**. In the embodiment of FIG. **44**, the quantum well stack **146** of FIG. **39** is used; the fins **104** include the quantum well stack **146** and a portion of the substrate **144**, while the base **102** includes the remainder of the substrate **144**.

Although the fins **104** have been illustrated in many of the preceding figures as substantially rectangular with parallel sidewalls, this is simply for ease of illustration, and the fins **104** may have any suitable shape (e.g., shape appropriate to the manufacturing processes used to form the fins **104**). For example, as illustrated in the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **45**, in some embodiments, the fins **104** may be tapered. In some embodiments, the fins **104** may taper by 3-10 nanometers in x-width for every 100 nanometers in z-height (e.g., 5 nanometers in x-width for every 100 nanometers in z-height). When the fins **104** are tapered, the wider end of the fins **104** may be the end closer to the base **102**, as illustrated in FIG. **45**. FIG. **46** illustrates a particular embodiment of the base/fin arrangement **158** of FIG. **45**. In FIG. **46**, the quantum well stack **146** is included in the tapered fins **104** while a portion of the substrate **144** is included in the tapered fins and a portion of the substrate **144** provides the base **102**. FIG. **47** illustrates a cross-sectional view (analogous to the view of FIG. **1**) of a quantum dot device **100** in which the fins **104** are tapered.

As noted above, a quantum dot device **100** may include multiple fins **104** arranged in an array of any desired size. For example, FIG. **48** is a top cross-sectional view, like the view of FIG. **3**, of a quantum dot device **100** having multiple fins **104** arranged in a two-dimensional array. Magnet lines **121** are not depicted in FIG. **48**, although they may be included in any desired arrangements. In the particular example illustrated in FIG. **48**, the fins **104** may be arranged in pairs, each pair including an "active" fin **104** and a "read" fin **104**, as discussed above. The particular number and arrangement of fins **104** in FIG. **48** is simply illustrative, and any desired arrangement may be used. Similarly, a quantum dot device **100** may include multiple sets of fins **104** (and accompanying gates, as discussed above with reference to FIGS. **1-3**) arranged in a two-dimensional array.

As noted above, a single fin **104** may include multiple groups of gates **106**/**108**, spaced apart along the fin **104** by a doped region **140**. FIG. **49** is a cross-sectional view of an example of such a quantum dot device **100** having multiple groups of gates **180** at least partially disposed in a single fin **104**, in accordance with various embodiments. Each of the groups **180** may include gates **106**/**108** (not labeled in FIG. **49** for ease of illustration) that may take the form of any of the embodiments of the gates **106**/**108** discussed herein. A doped region **140** (and its interface material **141**) may be disposed between two adjacent groups **180** (labeled in FIG. **49** as groups **180-1** and **180-2**), and may provide a common reservoir for both groups **180**. In some embodiments, this "common" doped region **140** may be electrically contacted by a single conductive via **136**. The particular number of gates **106**/**108** illustrated in FIG. **49**, and the particular number of groups **180**, is simply illustrative, and a fin **104** may include any suitable number of gates **106**/**108** arranged in any suitable number of groups **180**. The quantum dot device **100** of FIG. **49** may also include one or more magnet lines **121**, arranged as desired. Similarly, in embodiments of the quantum dot device **100** that include fins, a single fin **104** may include multiple groups of gates **106**/**108**, spaced apart along the fin.

As discussed above, in some embodiments in which the gate dielectric **114** is not a layer shared commonly between the gates **108** and **106**, but instead is separately deposited on the fins **104** between the spacers **134**, the gate dielectric **114** may extend at least partially up the sides of the spacers **134**, and the gate metal **112** may extend between the portions of gate dielectric **114** on the spacers **134**. FIGS. **50-53** illustrate various alternative stages in the manufacture of such an embodiment of a quantum dot device **100**, in accordance with various embodiments. In particular, the operations illustrated in FIGS. **50-53** (as discussed below) may take the place of the operations illustrated in FIGS. **13-16**.

FIG. **50** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **1258** subsequent to etching the assembly **212** (FIG. **12**) to remove the gate metal **110**, and the gate dielectric **114** that is not protected by the patterned hardmask **116**, to form the gates **106**.

FIG. **51** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **1260** subsequent to providing spacers **134** on the sides of the gates **106** (e.g., on the sides of the hardmask **116**, the gate metal **110**, and the gate dielectric **114**) of the assembly **1258** (FIG. **50**). The provision of the spacers **134** may take any of the forms discussed above with reference to FIGS. **14-15**, for example.

FIG. **52** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **1262** subsequent to providing a gate dielectric **114** on the fins **104** between the gates **106** of the assembly **1260** (FIG. **51**). In some embodiments, the gate dielectric **114** provided between the gates **106** of the assembly **1260** may be formed by ALD and, as illustrated in FIG. **52**, may cover the exposed fins **104** between the gates **106**, and may extend onto the adjacent spacers **134**.

FIG. **53** is a cross-sectional view of an assembly **1264** subsequent to providing the gate metal **112** on the assembly **1262** (FIG. **52**). The gate metal **112** may fill the areas on the fins **104** between adjacent ones of the gates **106**, and may extend over the tops of the gates **106**, as shown. The provision of the gate metal **112** may take any of the forms discussed above with reference to FIG. **16**, for example. The assembly **1264** may be further processed as discussed above with reference to FIG. **17**, for example.

In some embodiments, the quantum dot device **100** may be included in a die and coupled to a package substrate to form a quantum dot device package. For example, FIG. **54** is a side cross-sectional view of a die **302** including the quantum dot device **100** of FIG. **2** and conductive pathway layers **303** disposed thereon, while FIG. **55** is a side cross-sectional view of a quantum dot device package **300** in which the die **302** and another die **350** are coupled to a package substrate **304** (e.g., in a system-on-a-chip (SoC) arrangement). Details of the quantum dot device **100** are omitted from FIG. **55** for economy of illustration. As noted above, the particular quantum dot device **100** illustrated in FIGS. **54** and **55** may take a form similar to the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **2**, but any of the quantum dot devices **100** disclosed herein may be included in a die (e.g., the die **302**) and coupled to a package substrate (e.g., the package substrate **304**). In particular, any number of fins **104**, gates **106**/**108**, doped regions **140**, magnet lines **121**, and other components discussed herein with reference to various embodiments of the quantum dot device **100** may be included in the die **302**.

The die **302** may include a first face **320** and an opposing second face **322**. The base **102** may be proximate to the

second face **322**, and conductive pathways **315** from various components of the quantum dot device **100** may extend to conductive contacts **365** disposed at the first face **320**. The conductive pathways **315** may include conductive vias, conductive lines, and/or any combination of conductive vias and lines. For example, FIG. **54** illustrates an embodiment in which one conductive pathway **315** (extending between a magnet line **121** and associated conductive contact **365**) includes a conductive via **123**, a conductive line **393**, a conductive via **398**, and a conductive line **396**. More or fewer structures may be included in the conductive pathways **315**, and analogous conductive pathways **315** may be provided between ones of the conductive contacts **365** and the gates **106**/**108**, doped regions **140**, or other components of the quantum dot device **100**. In some embodiments, conductive lines of the die **302** (and the package substrate **304**, discussed below) may extend into and out of the plane of the drawing, providing conductive pathways to route electrical signals to and/or from various elements in the die **302**.

The conductive vias and/or lines that provide the conductive pathways **315** in the die **302** may be formed using any suitable techniques. Examples of such techniques may include subtractive fabrication techniques, additive or semi-additive fabrication techniques, single Damascene fabrication techniques, dual Damascene fabrication techniques, or any other suitable technique. In some embodiments, layers of oxide material **390** and layers of nitride material **391** may insulate various structures in the conductive pathways **315** from proximate structures, and/or may serve as etch stops during fabrication. In some embodiments, an adhesion layer (not shown) may be disposed between conductive material and proximate insulating material of the die **302** to improve mechanical adhesion between the conductive material and the insulating material.

The gates **106**/**108**, the doped regions **140**, and the quantum well stack **146** (as well as the proximate conductive vias/lines) may be referred to as part of the "device layer" of the quantum dot device **100**. The conductive lines **393** may be referred to as a Metal 1 or "M1" interconnect layer, and may couple the structures in the device layer to other interconnect structures. The conductive vias **398** and the conductive lines **396** may be referred to as a Metal 2 or "M2" interconnect layer, and may be formed directly on the M1 interconnect layer.

A solder resist material **367** may be disposed around the conductive contacts **365**, and, in some embodiments, may extend onto the conductive contacts **365**. The solder resist material **367** may be a polyimide or similar material, or may be any appropriate type of packaging solder resist material. In some embodiments, the solder resist material **367** may be a liquid or dry film material including photoimageable polymers. In some embodiments, the solder resist material **367** may be non-photoimageable (and openings therein may be formed using laser drilling or masked etch techniques). The conductive contacts **365** may provide the contacts to couple other components (e.g., a package substrate **304**, as discussed below, or another component) to the conductive pathways **315** in the quantum dot device **100**, and may be formed of any suitable conductive material (e.g., a superconducting material). For example, solder bonds may be formed on the one or more conductive contacts **365** to mechanically and/or electrically couple the die **302** with another component (e.g., a circuit board), as discussed below. The conductive contacts **365** illustrated in FIG. **54** take the form of bond pads, but other first-level interconnect structures may be used (e.g., posts) to route electrical signals to/from the die **302**, as discussed below.

The combination of the conductive pathways and the proximate insulating material (e.g., the insulating material **130**, the oxide material **390**, and the nitride material **391**) in the die **302** may provide an interlayer dielectric (ILD) stack of the die **302**. As noted above, interconnect structures may be arranged within the quantum dot device **100** to route electrical signals according to a wide variety of designs (in particular, the arrangement is not limited to the particular configuration of interconnect structures depicted in FIG. **54** or any of the other accompanying figures, and may include more or fewer interconnect structures). During operation of the quantum dot device **100**, electrical signals (such as power and/or input/output (I/O) signals) may be routed to and/or from the gates **106**/**108**, the magnet line(s) **121**, and/or the doped regions **140** (and/or other components) of the quantum dot device **100** through the interconnects provided by conductive vias and/or lines, and through the conductive pathways of the package substrate **304** (discussed below).

Example superconducting materials that may be used for the structures in the conductive pathways **313**, **317**, **319** (discussed below), and **315**, and/or conductive contacts of the die **302** and/or the package substrate **304**, may include aluminum, niobium, tin, titanium, osmium, zinc, molybdenum, tantalum, vanadium, or composites of such materials (e.g., niobium titanium, niobium aluminum, or niobium tin). In some embodiments, the conductive contacts **365**, **379**, and/or **399** may include aluminum, and the first-level interconnects **306** and/or the second-level interconnects **308** may include an indium-based solder.

As noted above, the quantum dot device package **300** of FIG. **55** may include a die **302** (including one or more quantum dot devices **100**) and a die **350**. As discussed in detail below, the quantum dot device package **300** may include electrical pathways between the die **302** and the die **350** so that the dies **302** and **350** may communicate during operation. In some embodiments, the die **350** may be a non-quantum logic device that may provide support or control functionality for the quantum dot device(s) **100** of the die **302**. For example, as discussed further below, in some embodiments, the die **350** may include a switching matrix to control the writing and reading of data from the die **302** (e.g., using any known word line/bit line or other addressing architecture). In some embodiments, the die **350** may control the voltages (e.g., microwave pulses) applied to the gates **106**/**108**, and/or the doped regions **140**, of the quantum dot device(s) **100** included in the die **302**. In some embodiments, the die **350** may include magnet line control logic to provide microwave pulses to the magnet line(s) **121** of the quantum dot device(s) **100** in the die **302**. The die **350** may include any desired control circuitry to support operation of the die **302**. By including this control circuitry in a separate die, the manufacture of the die **302** may be simplified and focused on the needs of the quantum computations performed by the quantum dot device(s) **100**, and conventional manufacturing and design processes for control logic (e.g., switching array logic) may be used to form the die **350**.

Although a singular "die **350**" is illustrated in FIG. **55** and discussed herein, the functionality provided by the die **350** may, in some embodiments, be distributed across multiple dies **350** (e.g., multiple dies coupled to the package substrate **304**, or otherwise sharing a common support with the die **302**). Similarly, one or more dies providing the functionality of the die **350** may support one or more dies providing the

functionality of the die **302**; for example, the quantum dot device package **300** may include multiple dies having one or more quantum dot devices **100**, and a die **350** may communicate with one or more such "quantum dot device dies."

The die **350** may take any of the forms discussed below with reference to the non-quantum processing device **2028** of FIG. **59**. Mechanisms by which the control logic of the die **350** may control operation of the die **302** may be take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects. For example, the die **350** may implement an algorithm executed by one or more processing units, e.g. one or more microprocessors. In various embodiments, aspects of the present disclosure may take the form of a computer program product embodied in one or more computer readable medium(s), preferably non-transitory, having computer readable program code embodied (e.g., stored) in or coupled to the die **350**. In various embodiments, such a computer program may, for example, be downloaded (updated) to the die **350** (or attendant memory) or be stored upon manufacturing of the die **350**. In some embodiments, the die **350** may include at least one processor and at least one memory element, along with any other suitable hardware and/or software to enable its intended functionality of controlling operation of the die **302** as described herein. A processor of the die **350** may execute software or an algorithm to perform the activities discussed herein. A processor of the die **350** may be communicatively coupled to other system elements via one or more interconnects or buses (e.g., through one or more conductive pathways **319**). Such a processor may include any combination of hardware, software, or firmware providing programmable logic, including by way of non-limiting example, a microprocessor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), a programmable logic array (PLA), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or a virtual machine processor. The processor of the die **350** may be communicatively coupled to the memory element of the die **350**, for example, in a direct-memory access (DMA) configuration. A memory element of the die **350** may include any suitable volatile or nonvolatile memory technology, including double data rate (DDR) random access memory (RAM), synchronous RAM (SRAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), flash, read-only memory (ROM), optical media, virtual memory regions, magnetic or tape memory, or any other suitable technology. In some embodiments, the memory element and the processor of the "die **350**" may themselves be provided by separate physical dies that are in electrical communication. The information being tracked or sent to the die **350** could be provided in any database, register, control list, cache, or storage structure, all of which can be referenced at any suitable timeframe. The die **350** can further include suitable interfaces for receiving, transmitting, and/or otherwise communicating data or information in a network environment (e.g., via the conductive pathways **319**).

In some embodiments, the die **350** may be configured to apply appropriate voltages to any one of the gates **106**/**108** (acting as, e.g., plunger gates, barrier gates, and/or accumulation gates) in order to initialize and manipulate the quantum dots **142**, as discussed above. For example, by controlling the voltage applied to a gate **106**/**108** acting as a plunger gate, the die **350** may modulate the electric field underneath that gate to create an energy valley between the tunnel barriers created by adjacent barrier gates. In another example, by controlling the voltage applied to a gate **106**/**108** acting as a barrier gate, the die **350** may change the height of the tunnel barrier. When a barrier gate is used to set a tunnel barrier between two plunger gates, the barrier gate may be used to transfer charge carriers between quantum dots **142** that may be formed under these plunger gates. When a barrier gate is used to set a tunnel barrier between a plunger gate and an accumulation gate, the barrier gate may be used to transfer charge carriers in and out of the quantum dot array via the accumulation gate. The term "accumulation gate" may refer to a gate used to form a 2DEG in an area that is between the area where the quantum dots **142** may be formed and a charge carrier reservoir (e.g., the doped regions **140**). Changing the voltage applied to the accumulation gate may allow the die **350** to control the number of charge carriers in the area under the accumulation gate. For example, changing the voltage applied to the accumulation gate may reduce the number of charge carriers in the area under the gate so that single charge carriers can be transferred from the reservoir into the quantum well layer **152**, and vice versa. In some embodiments, the "outermost" gates **106** in a quantum dot device **100** may serve as accumulation gates. In some embodiments, these outermost gates **106** may have a greater length **168** than "inner" gates **106**.

As noted above, the die **350** may provide electrical signals to control spins of charge carriers in quantum dots **142** of the quantum dot device(s) **100** of the die **302** by controlling a magnetic field generated by one or more magnet line(s) **121**. In this manner, the die **350** may initialize and manipulate spins of the charge carriers in the quantum dots **142** to implement qubit operations. If the magnetic field for a die **302** is generated by a microwave transmission line, then the die **350** may set/manipulate the spins of the charge carriers by applying appropriate pulse sequences to manipulate spin precession. Alternatively, the magnetic field for a quantum dot device **100** of the die **302** may be generated by a magnet with one or more pulsed gates; the die **350** may apply the pulses to these gates.

In some embodiments, the die **350** may be configured to determine the values of the control signals applied to the elements of the die **302** (e.g. determine the voltages to be applied to the various gates **106**/**108**) to achieve desired quantum operations (communicated to the die **350** through the package substrate **304** via the conductive pathways **319**). In other embodiments, the die **350** may be preprogrammed with at least some of the control parameters (e.g. with the values for the voltages to be applied to the various gates **106**/**108**) during the initialization of the die **350**.

In the quantum dot device package **300** (FIG. **55**), first-level interconnects **306** may be disposed between the first face **320** of the die **302** and the second face **326** of a package substrate **304**. Having first-level interconnects **306** disposed between the first face **320** of the die **302** and the second face **326** of the package substrate **304** (e.g., using solder bumps as part of flip chip packaging techniques) may enable the quantum dot device package **300** to achieve a smaller footprint and higher die-to-package-substrate connection density than could be achieved using conventional wirebond techniques (in which conductive contacts between the die **302** and the package substrate **304** are constrained to be located on the periphery of the die **302**). For example, a die **302** having a square first face **320** with side length N may be able to form only 4N wirebond interconnects to the package substrate **304**, versus N^2 flip chip interconnects (utilizing the entire "full field" surface area of the first face **320**). Additionally, in some applications, wirebond interconnects may generate unacceptable amounts of heat that may damage or otherwise interfere with the performance of the quantum dot device **100**. Using solder bumps as the first-level intercon-

nects **306** may enable the quantum dot device package **300** to have much lower parasitic inductance relative to using wirebonds to couple the die **302** and the package substrate **304**, which may result in an improvement in signal integrity for high speed signals communicated between the die **302** and the package substrate **304**. Similarly, first-level interconnects **309** may be disposed between conductive contacts **371** of the die **350** and conductive contacts **379** at the second face **326** of the package substrate **304**, as shown, to couple electronic components (not shown) in the die **350** to conductive pathways in the package substrate **304**.

The package substrate **304** may include a first face **324** and an opposing second face **326**. Conductive contacts **399** may be disposed at the first face **324**, and conductive contacts **379** may be disposed at the second face **326**. Solder resist material **314** may be disposed around the conductive contacts **379**, and solder resist material **312** may be disposed around the conductive contacts **399**; the solder resist materials **314** and **312** may take any of the forms discussed above with reference to the solder resist material **367**. In some embodiments, the solder resist material **312** and/or the solder resist material **314** may be omitted. Conductive pathways may extend through the insulating material **310** between the first face **324** and the second face **326** of the package substrate **304**, electrically coupling various ones of the conductive contacts **399** to various ones of the conductive contacts **379**, in any desired manner. The insulating material **310** may be a dielectric material (e.g., an ILD), and may take the form of any of the embodiments of the insulating material **130** disclosed herein, for example. The conductive pathways may include one or more conductive vias **395** and/or one or more conductive lines **397**, for example.

For example, the package substrate **304** may include one or more conductive pathways **313** to electrically couple the die **302** to conductive contacts **399** on the first face **324** of the package substrate **304**; these conductive pathways **313** may be used to allow the die **302** to electrically communicate with a circuit component to which the quantum dot device package **300** is coupled (e.g., a circuit board or interposer, as discussed below). The package substrate **304** may include one or more conductive pathways **319** to electrically couple the die **350** to conductive contacts **399** on the first face **324** of the package substrate **304**; these conductive pathways **319** may be used to allow the die **350** to electrically communicate with a circuit component to which the quantum dot device package **300** is coupled (e.g., a circuit board or interposer, as discussed below).

The package substrate **304** may include one or more conductive pathways **317** to electrically couple the die **302** to the die **350** through the package substrate **304**. In particular, the package substrate **304** may include conductive pathways **317** that couple different ones of the conductive contacts **379** on the second face **326** of the package substrate **304** so that, when the die **302** and the die **350** are coupled to these different conductive contacts **379**, the die **302** and the die **350** may communicate through the package substrate **304**. Although the die **302** and the die **350** are illustrated in FIG. **55** as being disposed on the same second face **326** of the package substrate **304**, in some embodiments, the die **302** and the die **350** may be disposed on different faces of the package substrate **304** (e.g., one on the first face **324** and one on the second face **326**), and may communicate via one or more conductive pathways **317**.

In some embodiments, the conductive pathways **317** may be microwave transmission lines. Microwave transmission lines may be structured for the effective transmission of microwave signals, and may take the form of any microwave transmission lines known in the art. For example, a conductive pathway **317** may be a coplanar waveguide, a stripline, a microstrip line, or an inverted microstrip line. The die **350** may provide microwave pulses along the conductive pathways **317** to the die **302** to provide electron spin resonance (ESR) pulses to the quantum dot device(s) **100** to manipulate the spin states of the quantum dots **142** that form therein. In some embodiments, the die **350** may generate a microwave pulse that is transmitted over a conductive pathway **317** and induces a magnetic field in the magnet line(s) **121** of a quantum dot device **100** and causes a transition between the spin-up and spin-down states of a quantum dot **142**. In some embodiments, the die **350** may generate a microwave pulse that is transmitted over a conductive pathway **317** and induces a magnetic field in a gate **106**/**108** to cause a transition between the spin-up and spin-down states of a quantum dot **142**. The die **350** may enable any such embodiments, or any combination of such embodiments.

The die **350** may provide any suitable control signals to the die **302** to enable operation of the quantum dot device(s) **100** included in the die **302**. For example, the die **350** may provide voltages (through the conductive pathways **317**) to the gates **106**/**108**, and thereby tune the energy profile in the quantum well stack **146**.

In some embodiments, the quantum dot device package **300** may be a cored package, one in which the package substrate **304** is built on a carrier material (not shown) that remains in the package substrate **304**. In such embodiments, the carrier material may be a dielectric material that is part of the insulating material **310**; laser vias or other through-holes may be made through the carrier material to allow conductive pathways **313** and/or **319** to extend between the first face **324** and the second face **326**.

In some embodiments, the package substrate **304** may be or may otherwise include a silicon interposer, and the conductive pathways **313** and/or **319** may be through-silicon vias. Silicon may have a desirably low coefficient of thermal expansion compared with other dielectric materials that may be used for the insulating material **310**, and thus may limit the degree to which the package substrate **304** expands and contracts during temperature changes relative to such other materials (e.g., polymers having higher coefficients of thermal expansion). A silicon interposer may also help the package substrate **304** achieve a desirably small line width and maintain high connection density to the die **302** and/or the die **350**.

Limiting differential expansion and contraction may help preserve the mechanical and electrical integrity of the quantum dot device package **300** as the quantum dot device package **300** is fabricated (and exposed to higher temperatures) and used in a cooled environment (and exposed to lower temperatures). In some embodiments, thermal expansion and contraction in the package substrate **304** may be managed by maintaining an approximately uniform density of the conductive material in the package substrate **304** (so that different portions of the package substrate **304** expand and contract uniformly), using reinforced dielectric materials as the insulating material **310** (e.g., dielectric materials with silicon dioxide fillers), or utilizing stiffer materials as the insulating material **310** (e.g., a prepreg material including glass cloth fibers). In some embodiments, the die **350** may be formed of semiconductor materials or compound semiconductor materials (e.g., group III-group V compounds) to enable higher efficiency amplification and signal generation to minimize the heat generated during operation and reduce the impact on the quantum operations of the die

302. In some embodiments, the metallization in the die 350 may use superconducting materials (e.g., titanium nitride, niobium, niobium nitride, and niobium titanium nitride) to minimize heating.

The conductive contacts 365 of the die 302 may be electrically coupled to the conductive contacts 379 of the package substrate 304 via the first-level interconnects 306, and the conductive contacts 371 of the die 350 may be electrically coupled to the conductive contacts 379 of the package substrate 304 via the first-level interconnects 309. In some embodiments, the first-level interconnects 306/309 may include solder bumps or balls (as illustrated in FIG. 55); for example, the first-level interconnects 306/309 may be flip chip (or controlled collapse chip connection, "C4") bumps disposed initially on the die 302/die 350 or on the package substrate 304. Second-level interconnects 308 (e.g., solder balls or other types of interconnects) may couple the conductive contacts 399 on the first face 324 of the package substrate 304 to another component, such as a circuit board (not shown). Examples of arrangements of electronics packages that may include an embodiment of the quantum dot device package 300 are discussed below with reference to FIG. 57. The die 302 and/or the die 350 may be brought in contact with the package substrate 304 using a pick-and-place apparatus, for example, and a reflow or thermal compression bonding operation may be used to couple the die 302 and/or the die 350 to the package substrate 304 via the first-level interconnects 306 and/or the first-level interconnects 309, respectively.

The conductive contacts 365, 371, 379, and/or 399 may include multiple layers of material that may be selected to serve different purposes. In some embodiments, the conductive contacts 365, 371, 379, and/or 399 may be formed of aluminum, and may include a layer of gold (e.g., with a thickness of less than 1 micron) between the aluminum and the adjacent interconnect to limit the oxidation of the surface of the contacts and improve the adhesion with adjacent solder. In some embodiments, the conductive contacts 365, 371, 379, and/or 399 may be formed of aluminum, and may include a layer of a barrier metal such as nickel, as well as a layer of gold, wherein the layer of barrier metal is disposed between the aluminum and the layer of gold, and the layer of gold is disposed between the barrier metal and the adjacent interconnect. In such embodiments, the gold may protect the barrier metal surface from oxidation before assembly, and the barrier metal may limit the diffusion of solder from the adjacent interconnects into the aluminum.

In some embodiments, the structures and materials in the quantum dot device 100 may be damaged if the quantum dot device 100 is exposed to the high temperatures that are common in conventional integrated circuit processing (e.g., greater than 100 degrees Celsius, or greater than 200 degrees Celsius). In particular, in embodiments in which the first-level interconnects 306/309 include solder, the solder may be a low temperature solder (e.g., a solder having a melting point below 100 degrees Celsius) so that it can be melted to couple the conductive contacts 365/371 and the conductive contacts 379 without having to expose the die 302 to higher temperatures and risk damaging the quantum dot device 100. Examples of solders that may be suitable include indium-based solders (e.g., solders including indium alloys). When low temperature solders are used, however, these solders may not be fully solid during handling of the quantum dot device package 300 (e.g., at room temperature or temperatures between room temperature and 100 degrees Celsius), and thus the solder of the first-level interconnects 306/309 alone may not reliably mechanically couple the die 302/die 350 and the package substrate 304 (and thus may not reliably electrically couple the die 302/die 350 and the package substrate 304). In some such embodiments, the quantum dot device package 300 may further include a mechanical stabilizer to maintain mechanical coupling between the die 302/die 350 and the package substrate 304, even when solder of the first-level interconnects 306/309 is not solid. Examples of mechanical stabilizers may include an underfill material disposed between the die 302/die 350 and the package substrate 304, a corner glue disposed between the die 302/die 350 and the package substrate 304, an overmold material disposed around the die 302/die 350 on the package substrate 304, and/or a mechanical frame to secure the die 302/die 350 and the package substrate 304.

In some embodiments of the quantum dot device package 300, the die 350 may not be included in the package 300; instead, the die 350 may be electrically coupled to the die 302 through another type of common physical support. For example, the die 350 may be separately packaged from the die 302 (e.g., the die 350 may be mounted to its own package substrate), and the two packages may be coupled together through an interposer, a printed circuit board, a bridge, a package-on-package arrangement, or in any other manner. Examples of device assemblies that may include the die 302 and the die 350 in various arrangements are discussed below with reference to FIG. 57.

FIGS. 56A-B are top views of a wafer 450 and dies 452 that may be formed from the wafer 450; the dies 452 may be included in any of the quantum dot device packages (e.g., the quantum dot device package 300) disclosed herein. The wafer 450 may include semiconductor material and may include one or more dies 452 having conventional and quantum dot device elements formed on a surface of the wafer 450. Each of the dies 452 may be a repeating unit of a semiconductor product that includes any suitable conventional and/or quantum dot device. After the fabrication of the semiconductor product is complete, the wafer 450 may undergo a singulation process in which each one of the dies 452 is separated from the others to provide discrete "chips" of the semiconductor product. A die 452 may include one or more quantum dot devices 100 and/or supporting circuitry to route electrical signals to the quantum dot devices 100 (e.g., interconnects including conductive vias and lines), as well as any other integrated circuit (IC) components. In some embodiments, the wafer 450 or the die 452 may include a memory device (e.g., a static random access memory (SRAM) device), a logic device (e.g., AND, OR, NAND, or NOR gate), or any other suitable circuit element. Multiple ones of these devices may be combined on a single die 452. For example, a memory array formed by multiple memory devices may be formed on a same die 452 as a processing device (e.g., the processing device 2002 of FIG. 59) or other logic that is configured to store information in the memory devices or execute instructions stored in the memory array.

FIG. 57 is a cross-sectional side view of a device assembly 400 that may include any of the embodiments of the quantum dot device packages 300 disclosed herein. The device assembly 400 includes a number of components disposed on a circuit board 402. The device assembly 400 may include components disposed on a first face 440 of the circuit board 402 and an opposing second face 442 of the circuit board 402; generally, components may be disposed on one or both faces 440 and 442.

In some embodiments, the circuit board 402 may be a printed circuit board (PCB) including multiple metal layers separated from one another by layers of dielectric material and interconnected by electrically conductive vias. Any one

or more of the metal layers may be formed in a desired circuit pattern to route electrical signals (optionally in conjunction with other metal layers) between the components coupled to the circuit board **402**. In other embodiments, the circuit board **402** may be a package substrate or flexible board. In some embodiments, the die **302** and the die **350** (FIG. **55**) may be separately packaged and coupled together via the circuit board **402** (e.g., the conductive pathways **317** may run through the circuit board **402**).

The device assembly **400** illustrated in FIG. **57** includes a package-on-interposer structure **436** coupled to the first face **440** of the circuit board **402** by coupling components **416**. The coupling components **416** may electrically and mechanically couple the package-on-interposer structure **436** to the circuit board **402**, and may include solder balls (as shown in FIG. **55**), male and female portions of a socket, an adhesive, an underfill material, and/or any other suitable electrical and/or mechanical coupling structure.

The package-on-interposer structure **436** may include a package **420** coupled to an interposer **404** by coupling components **418**. The coupling components **418** may take any suitable form for the application, such as the forms discussed above with reference to the coupling components **416**. For example, the coupling components **418** may be the second-level interconnects **308**. Although a single package **420** is shown in FIG. **57**, multiple packages may be coupled to the interposer **404**; indeed, additional interposers may be coupled to the interposer **404**. The interposer **404** may provide an intervening substrate used to bridge the circuit board **402** and the package **420**. The package **420** may be a quantum dot device package **300** or may be a conventional IC package, for example. In some embodiments, the package **420** may take the form of any of the embodiments of the quantum dot device package **300** disclosed herein, and may include a quantum dot device die **302** coupled to a package substrate **304** (e.g., by flip chip connections). Generally, the interposer **404** may spread a connection to a wider pitch or reroute a connection to a different connection. For example, the interposer **404** may couple the package **420** (e.g., a die) to a ball grid array (BGA) of the coupling components **416** for coupling to the circuit board **402**. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **57**, the package **420** and the circuit board **402** are attached to opposing sides of the interposer **404**; in other embodiments, the package **420** and the circuit board **402** may be attached to a same side of the interposer **404**. In some embodiments, three or more components may be interconnected by way of the interposer **404**. In some embodiments, a quantum dot device package **300** including the die **302** and the die **350** (FIG. **55**) may be one of the packages disposed on an interposer like the interposer **404**. In some embodiments, the die **302** and the die **350** (FIG. **55**) may be separately packaged and coupled together via the interposer **404** (e.g., the conductive pathways **317** may run through the interposer **404**).

The interposer **404** may be formed of an epoxy resin, a fiberglass-reinforced epoxy resin, a ceramic material, or a polymer material such as polyimide. In some embodiments, the interposer **404** may be formed of alternate rigid or flexible materials that may include the same materials described above for use in a semiconductor substrate, such as silicon, germanium, and other group III-group V compounds and group IV materials. The interposer **404** may include metal interconnects **408** and vias **410**, including but not limited to through-silicon vias (TSVs) **406**. The interposer **404** may further include embedded devices **414**, including both passive and active devices. Such devices may include, but are not limited to, capacitors, decoupling capacitors, resistors, inductors, fuses, diodes, transformers, sensors, electrostatic discharge (ESD) devices, and memory devices. More complex devices such as radio frequency (RF) devices, power amplifiers, power management devices, antennas, arrays, sensors, and microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) devices may also be formed on the interposer **404**. The package-on-interposer structure **436** may take the form of any of the package-on-interposer structures known in the art.

The device assembly **400** may include a package **424** coupled to the first face **440** of the circuit board **402** by coupling components **422**. The coupling components **422** may take the form of any of the embodiments discussed above with reference to the coupling components **416**, and the package **424** may take the form of any of the embodiments discussed above with reference to the package **420**. The package **424** may be a quantum dot device package **300** (e.g., including the die **302** and the die **350**, or just the die **302**) or may be a conventional IC package, for example. In some embodiments, the package **424** may take the form of any of the embodiments of the quantum dot device package **300** disclosed herein, and may include a quantum dot device die **302** coupled to a package substrate **304** (e.g., by flip chip connections).

The device assembly **400** illustrated in FIG. **57** includes a package-on-package structure **434** coupled to the second face **442** of the circuit board **402** by coupling components **428**. The package-on-package structure **434** may include a package **426** and a package **432** coupled together by coupling components **430** such that the package **426** is disposed between the circuit board **402** and the package **432**. The coupling components **428** and **430** may take the form of any of the embodiments of the coupling components **416** discussed above, and the packages **426** and **432** may take the form of any of the embodiments of the package **420** discussed above. Each of the packages **426** and **432** may be a quantum dot device package **300** or may be a conventional IC package, for example. In some embodiments, one or both of the packages **426** and **432** may take the form of any of the embodiments of the quantum dot device package **300** disclosed herein, and may include a die **302** coupled to a package substrate **304** (e.g., by flip chip connections). In some embodiments, a quantum dot device package **300** including the die **302** and the die **350** (FIG. **55**) may be one of the packages in a package-on-package structure like the package-on-package structure **434**. In some embodiments, the die **302** and the die **350** (FIG. **55**) may be separately packaged and coupled together using a package-on-package structure like the package-on-package structure **434** (e.g., the conductive pathways **317** may run through a package substrate of one or both of the packages of the dies **302** and **350**).

A number of techniques are disclosed herein for operating a quantum dot device **100**. FIG. **58** is a flow diagram of a particular illustrative method **1020** of operating a quantum dot device, in accordance with various embodiments. Although the operations discussed below with reference to the method **1020** are illustrated in a particular order and depicted once each, these operations may be repeated or performed in a different order (e.g., in parallel), as suitable. Additionally, various operations may be omitted, as suitable. Various operations of the method **1020** may be illustrated with reference to one or more of the embodiments discussed above, but the method **1020** may be used to operate any suitable quantum dot device (including any suitable ones of the embodiments disclosed herein).

At **1022**, electrical signals may be provided to one or more first gates disposed above a quantum well stack as part of causing a first quantum well to form in a quantum well layer in the quantum well stack. The quantum well stack may take the form of any of the embodiments disclosed herein (e.g., the quantum well stacks **146** discussed above with reference to FIGS. **37-39**), and may be included in any of the quantum dot devices **100** disclosed herein. For example, a voltage may be applied to a gate **108-11** as part of causing a first quantum well (for a first quantum dot **142**) to form in the quantum well stack **146** below the gate **108-11**.

At **1024**, electrical signals may be provided to one or more second gates disposed above the quantum well stack as part of causing a second quantum well to form in the quantum well layer. For example, a voltage may be applied to the gate **108-12** as part of causing a second quantum well (for a second quantum dot **142**) to form in the quantum well stack **146** below the gate **108-12**.

At **1026**, electrical signals may be provided to one or more third gates disposed above the quantum well stack as part of (1) causing a third quantum well to form in the quantum well layer or (2) providing a potential barrier between the first quantum well and the second quantum well. For example, a voltage may be applied to the gate **106-12** as part of (1) causing a third quantum well (for a third quantum dot **142**) to form in the quantum well stack **146** below the gate **106-12** (e.g., when the gate **106-12** acts as a "plunger" gate) or (2) providing a potential barrier between the first quantum well (under the gate **108-11**) and the second quantum well (under the gate **108-12**) (e.g., when the gate **106-12** acts as a "barrier" gate).

FIG. **59** is a block diagram of an example quantum computing device **2000** that may include any of the quantum dot devices disclosed herein. A number of components are illustrated in FIG. **59** as included in the quantum computing device **2000**, but any one or more of these components may be omitted or duplicated, as suitable for the application. In some embodiments, some or all of the components included in the quantum computing device **2000** may be attached to one or more PCBs (e.g., a motherboard). In some embodiments, various ones of these components may be fabricated onto a single SoC die. Additionally, in various embodiments, the quantum computing device **2000** may not include one or more of the components illustrated in FIG. **59**, but the quantum computing device **2000** may include interface circuitry for coupling to the one or more components. For example, the quantum computing device **2000** may not include a display device **2006**, but may include display device interface circuitry (e.g., a connector and driver circuitry) to which a display device **2006** may be coupled. In another set of examples, the quantum computing device **2000** may not include an audio input device **2024** or an audio output device **2008**, but may include audio input or output device interface circuitry (e.g., connectors and supporting circuitry) to which an audio input device **2024** or audio output device **2008** may be coupled.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include a processing device **2002** (e.g., one or more processing devices). As used herein, the term "processing device" or "processor" may refer to any device or portion of a device that processes electronic data from registers and/or memory to transform that electronic data into other electronic data that may be stored in registers and/or memory. The processing device **2002** may include a quantum processing device **2026** (e.g., one or more quantum processing devices), and a non-quantum processing device **2028** (e.g., one or more non-quantum processing devices). The quantum processing device **2026** may include one or more of the quantum dot devices **100** disclosed herein, and may perform data processing by performing operations on the quantum dots that may be generated in the quantum dot devices **100**, and monitoring the result of those operations. For example, as discussed above, different quantum dots may be allowed to interact, the quantum states of different quantum dots may be set or transformed, and the quantum states of quantum dots may be read (e.g., by another quantum dot). The quantum processing device **2026** may be a universal quantum processor, or specialized quantum processor configured to run one or more particular quantum algorithms. In some embodiments, the quantum processing device **2026** may execute algorithms that are particularly suitable for quantum computers, such as cryptographic algorithms that utilize prime factorization, encryption/decryption, algorithms to optimize chemical reactions, algorithms to model protein folding, etc. The quantum processing device **2026** may also include support circuitry to support the processing capability of the quantum processing device **2026**, such as input/output channels, multiplexers, signal mixers, quantum amplifiers, and analog-to-digital converters. For example, the quantum processing device **2026** may include circuitry (e.g., a current source) to provide current pulses to one or more magnet lines **121** included in the quantum dot device **100**.

As noted above, the processing device **2002** may include a non-quantum processing device **2028**. In some embodiments, the non-quantum processing device **2028** may provide peripheral logic to support the operation of the quantum processing device **2026**. For example, the non-quantum processing device **2028** may control the performance of a read operation, control the performance of a write operation, control the clearing of quantum bits, etc. The non-quantum processing device **2028** may also perform conventional computing functions to supplement the computing functions provided by the quantum processing device **2026**. For example, the non-quantum processing device **2028** may interface with one or more of the other components of the quantum computing device **2000** (e.g., the communication chip **2012** discussed below, the display device **2006** discussed below, etc.) in a conventional manner, and may serve as an interface between the quantum processing device **2026** and conventional components. The non-quantum processing device **2028** may include one or more DSPs, ASICs, central processing units (CPUs), graphics processing units (GPUs), cryptoprocessors (specialized processors that execute cryptographic algorithms within hardware), server processors, or any other suitable processing devices.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include a memory **2004**, which may itself include one or more memory devices such as volatile memory (e.g., dynamic random access memory (DRAM)), nonvolatile memory (e.g., ROM), flash memory, solid state memory, and/or a hard drive. In some embodiments, the states of qubits in the quantum processing device **2026** may be read and stored in the memory **2004**. In some embodiments, the memory **2004** may include memory that shares a die with the non-quantum processing device **2028**. This memory may be used as cache memory and may include embedded dynamic random access memory (eDRAM) or spin transfer torque magnetic random access memory (STT-MRAM).

The quantum computing device **2000** may include a cooling apparatus **2030**. The cooling apparatus **2030** may maintain the quantum processing device **2026** at a predetermined low temperature during operation to reduce the effects of scattering in the quantum processing device **2026**.

This predetermined low temperature may vary depending on the setting; in some embodiments, the temperature may be 5 Kelvin or less. In some embodiments, the non-quantum processing device **2028** (and various other components of the quantum computing device **2000**) may not be cooled by the cooling apparatus **2030**, and may instead operate at room temperature. The cooling apparatus **2030** may be, for example, a dilution refrigerator, a helium-3 refrigerator, or a liquid helium refrigerator.

In some embodiments, the quantum computing device **2000** may include a communication chip **2012** (e.g., one or more communication chips). For example, the communication chip **2012** may be configured for managing wireless communications for the transfer of data to and from the quantum computing device **2000**. The term "wireless" and its derivatives may be used to describe circuits, devices, systems, methods, techniques, communications channels, etc., that may communicate data through the use of modulated electromagnetic radiation through a nonsolid medium. The term does not imply that the associated devices do not contain any wires, although in some embodiments they might not.

The communication chip **2012** may implement any of a number of wireless standards or protocols, including but not limited to Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) standards including Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11 family), IEEE 802.16 standards (e.g., IEEE 802.16-2005 Amendment), Long-Term Evolution (LTE) project along with any amendments, updates, and/or revisions (e.g., advanced LTE project, ultramobile broadband (UMB) project (also referred to as "3GPP2"), etc.). IEEE 802.16 compatible Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) networks are generally referred to as WiMAX networks, an acronym that stands for Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access, which is a certification mark for products that pass conformity and interoperability tests for the IEEE 802.16 standards. The communication chip **2012** may operate in accordance with a Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), High Speed Packet Access (HSPA), Evolved HSPA (E-HSPA), or LTE network. The communication chip **2012** may operate in accordance with Enhanced Data for GSM Evolution (EDGE), GSM EDGE Radio Access Network (GERAN), Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN), or Evolved UTRAN (E-UTRAN). The communication chip **2012** may operate in accordance with Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), Evolution-Data Optimized (EV-DO), and derivatives thereof, as well as any other wireless protocols that are designated as 3G, 4G, 5G, and beyond. The communication chip **2012** may operate in accordance with other wireless protocols in other embodiments. The quantum computing device **2000** may include an antenna **2022** to facilitate wireless communications and/or to receive other wireless communications (such as AM or FM radio transmissions).

In some embodiments, the communication chip **2012** may manage wired communications, such as electrical, optical, or any other suitable communication protocols (e.g., the Ethernet). As noted above, the communication chip **2012** may include multiple communication chips. For instance, a first communication chip **2012** may be dedicated to shorter-range wireless communications such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, and a second communication chip **2012** may be dedicated to longer-range wireless communications such as global positioning system (GPS), EDGE, GPRS, CDMA, WiMAX, LTE, EV-DO, or others. In some embodiments, a first communication chip **2012** may be dedicated to wireless communications, and a second communication chip **2012** may be dedicated to wired communications.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include battery/power circuitry **2014**. The battery/power circuitry **2014** may include one or more energy storage devices (e.g., batteries or capacitors) and/or circuitry for coupling components of the quantum computing device **2000** to an energy source separate from the quantum computing device **2000** (e.g., AC line power).

The quantum computing device **2000** may include a display device **2006** (or corresponding interface circuitry, as discussed above). The display device **2006** may include any visual indicators, such as a heads-up display, a computer monitor, a projector, a touchscreen display, a liquid crystal display (LCD), a light-emitting diode display, or a flat panel display, for example.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include an audio output device **2008** (or corresponding interface circuitry, as discussed above). The audio output device **2008** may include any device that generates an audible indicator, such as speakers, headsets, or earbuds, for example.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include an audio input device **2024** (or corresponding interface circuitry, as discussed above). The audio input device **2024** may include any device that generates a signal representative of a sound, such as microphones, microphone arrays, or digital instruments (e.g., instruments having a musical instrument digital interface (MIDI) output).

The quantum computing device **2000** may include a GPS device **2018** (or corresponding interface circuitry, as discussed above). The GPS device **2018** may be in communication with a satellite-based system and may receive a location of the quantum computing device **2000**, as known in the art.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include an other output device **2010** (or corresponding interface circuitry, as discussed above). Examples of the other output device **2010** may include an audio codec, a video codec, a printer, a wired or wireless transmitter for providing information to other devices, or an additional storage device.

The quantum computing device **2000** may include an other input device **2020** (or corresponding interface circuitry, as discussed above). Examples of the other input device **2020** may include an accelerometer, a gyroscope, a compass, an image capture device, a keyboard, a cursor control device such as a mouse, a stylus, a touchpad, a bar code reader, a Quick Response (QR) code reader, any sensor, or a radio frequency identification (RFID) reader.

The quantum computing device **2000**, or a subset of its components, may have any appropriate form factor, such as a hand-held or mobile computing device (e.g., a cell phone, a smart phone, a mobile internet device, a music player, a tablet computer, a laptop computer, a netbook computer, an ultrabook computer, a personal digital assistant (PDA), an ultramobile personal computer, etc.), a desktop computing device, a server or other networked computing component, a printer, a scanner, a monitor, a set-top box, an entertainment control unit, a vehicle control unit, a digital camera, a digital video recorder, or a wearable computing device.

The following paragraphs provide various examples of the embodiments disclosed herein.

Example 1 is a quantum dot device, including: a base; a fin extending away from the base, wherein the fin has a first side face and a second side face, and the fin includes a

quantum well layer; and a gate above the fin, wherein the gate extends down along the first side face.

Example 2 includes the subject matter of Example 1, and further specifies that the gate extends down along the first side face by a distance greater than 20 nanometers.

Example 3 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-2, and further specifies that the gate extends down along the first side face by a distance greater than 40 nanometers.

Example 4 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-3, and further specifies that the gate extends down along the second side face by a distance less than 5 nanometers.

Example 5 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-4, and further specifies that the gate does not extend down along the second side face.

Example 6 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-5, and further specifies that the fin is a first fin, the gate is a first gate, and the quantum dot device further includes: a second fin extending away from the base, wherein the second fin has a first side face and a second side face, the second fin includes a quantum well layer, and the second side face of the second fin is between the second side face of the first fin and the first side face of the second fin; and a second gate above the second fin, wherein the second gate extends down along the first side face of the second fin.

Example 7 includes the subject matter of Example 6, and further includes: an insulating material between the first fin and the second fin.

Example 8 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 6-7, and further specifies that the second gate extends down along the first side face of the second fin by a distance greater than 20 nanometers.

Example 9 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 6-8, and further specifies that the second gate extends down along the first side face of the second fin by a distance greater than 40 nanometers.

Example 10 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 6-9, and further specifies that the second gate extends down along the second side face of the second fin by a distance less than 5 nanometers.

Example 11 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 6-10, and further specifies that the second gate does not extend down along the second side face of the second fin.

Example 12 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-11, and further specifies that the quantum well layer includes silicon or germanium.

Example 13 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-12, and further specifies that the gate includes a gate metal and a gate dielectric, and the gate dielectric is in contact with the fin.

Example 14 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-13, and further specifies that the gate is one of a plurality of gates above the fin, and individual gates of the plurality of gates extend down along the first side face of the fin.

Example 15 includes the subject matter of Example 14, and further specifies that adjacent gates of the plurality of gates are separated by a spacer material.

Example 16 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 1-15, and further specifies that the fin has a tapered shape that is widest proximate to the base.

Example 17 is a method of operating a quantum dot device, including: providing electrical signals to a first gate above a fin as part of causing a first quantum well to form in a quantum well layer in the fin; providing electrical signals to a second gate above the fin as part of causing a second quantum well to form in the quantum well layer in the fin; and providing electrical signals to a third gate above the fin to (1) cause a third quantum well to form in the quantum well layer or (2) provide a potential barrier between the first quantum well and the second quantum well; wherein the first gate, the second gate, and the third gate contact a side face of the fin.

Example 18 includes the subject matter of Example 17, and further specifies that the first gate extends down along the side face of the fin by a distance between 20 nanometers and 100 nanometers.

Example 19 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 17-18, and further specifies that the fin is a first fin, and the method further includes: providing electrical signals to a fourth gate above a second fin as part of causing a fourth quantum well to form in a quantum well layer in the second fin; providing electrical signals to a fifth gate above the second fin as part of causing a fifth quantum well to form in the quantum well layer in the second fin; and providing electrical signals to a sixth gate above the second fin to (1) cause a sixth quantum well to form in the quantum well layer of the second fin or (2) provide a potential barrier between the fourth quantum well and the fifth quantum well; wherein the fourth gate, the fifth gate, and the sixth gate contact a side face of the second fin.

Example 20 includes the subject matter of Example 19, and further includes: detecting a state of a quantum dot in the quantum well layer of the first fin by a quantum dot in the quantum well layer of the second fin.

Example 21 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 19-20, and further specifies that the first fin is parallel to the second fin.

Example 22 is a method of manufacturing a quantum dot device, including: forming a quantum well stack, wherein the quantum well stack includes a quantum well layer; forming a first fin and a second fin from the quantum well stack; forming an insulating material around the first fin and the second fin; and recessing the insulating material in areas not between the first fin and the second fin.

Example 23 includes the subject matter of Example 22, and further includes: forming a plurality of first gates on the first fin, wherein the first gates extend onto the recessed insulating material proximate to the first fin; and forming a plurality of second gates on the second fin, wherein the second gates extend onto the recessed insulating material proximate to the second fin, and the first gates do not contact the second gates.

Example 24 includes the subject matter of Example 23, and further specifies that forming the plurality of first gates on the fin includes depositing a conformal layer of gate dielectric on the first fin and on the recessed insulating material proximate to the first fin.

Example 25 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 23-24, and further specifies that the insulating material includes a carbosilane dielectric.

Example 26 is a quantum computing device, including: a quantum processing device, wherein the quantum processing device includes a fin, the fin includes a quantum well layer, a plurality of gates above the fin to control quantum dot formation in the fin, individual gates of the plurality of gates extend down a first side face of the fin at least to a depth of the quantum well layer in the fin, and individual gates of the plurality of gates do not extend down a second side face of the fin at least to the depth of the quantum well layer in the fin; and a non-quantum processing device, coupled to the quantum processing device, to control voltages applied to the plurality of gates.

Example 27 includes the subject matter of Example 26, and further includes: a memory device to store data generated by quantum dots formed in the quantum well layer during operation of the quantum processing device.

Example 28 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 26-27, and further specifies that individual gates of the plurality of gates include a gate dielectric and a gate metal.

Example 29 includes the subject matter of any of Examples 26-28, and further specifies that adjacent gates of the plurality of gates are spaced apart by spacer material.

The invention claimed is:

1. A quantum dot device, comprising:

a base;

a first fin extending away from the base, wherein the first fin has a first side face and a second side face, and the first fin includes a quantum well layer;

a first gate above the first fin, wherein the first gate extends down along the first side face of the first fin by a first distance and the first gate extends down along the second side face of the first fin by a second distance, wherein the first distance is greater than 20 nanometers and the second distance is less than 5 nanometers;

a second fin extending away from the base, wherein the second fin has a first side face and a second side face, the second fin includes a quantum well layer, and the second side face of the second fin is between the second side face of the first fin and the first side face of the second fin; and

a second gate above the second fin, wherein the second gate extends down along the first side face of the second fin by a third distance and the second gate extends down along the second side face of the second fin by a fourth distance, wherein the third distance is greater than 20 nanometers and the fourth distance is less than 5 nanometers.

2. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the first distance is greater than 40 nanometers.

3. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the first gate does not extend down along the second side face of the first fin.

4. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, further comprising: an insulating material between the first fin and the second fin.

5. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the third distance is greater than 40 nanometers.

6. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the second gate does not extend down along the second side face of the second fin.

7. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the quantum well layer includes silicon or germanium.

8. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the first gate includes a gate metal and a gate dielectric, and the gate dielectric is between the gate metal and the first fin.

9. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the first gate is one of a plurality of first gates above the first fin, and individual first gates of the plurality of first gates extend down along the first side face of the first fin.

10. The quantum dot device of claim **9**, wherein adjacent first gates of the plurality of first gates have a spacer material therebetween.

11. The quantum dot device of claim **1**, wherein the first fin has a tapered shape that is widest proximate to the base.

12. A quantum computing device, comprising:

a quantum processing device, wherein the quantum processing device includes a fin, the fin includes a quantum well layer, the quantum processing device includes a plurality of gates above the fin to control quantum dot formation in the fin, individual gates of the plurality of gates extend down a first side face of the fin at least to a depth of the quantum well layer in the fin, and the individual gates of the plurality of gates do not extend down a second side face of the fin at least to the depth of the quantum well layer in the fin; and

a non-quantum processing device, coupled to the quantum processing device, to control voltages applied to the plurality of gates.

13. The quantum computing device of claim **12**, further comprising:

a memory device to store data generated by quantum dots formed in the quantum well layer during operation of the quantum processing device.

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